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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Particulars Concerning the Explosion of the Steamer Oceanus.

Names and Residences of the Killed, Missing and Wounded.

Double Collision on a Railroad Near St. Louis.

Organization of a Vigilance Committee in the Spanish Provinces.

Debate in the House of Commons on the International Society.

THE OCEANUS EXPLOSION.

Description of the Terrible Scene—Names of the Killed, Wounded and Missing.

CAIRO, Ill., April 12.—The bodies of CHAS. WORSHAM, second clerk, and J. DEMPSEWOLF, steward, of the *Oceanus*, were forwarded to St. Louis this morning for burial. The steamer *Richmond* passed the scene of the disaster last evening, but brought no additional particulars here. No opinions are given as to the probable cause of the explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Cairo, relative to the explosion of the steamer *Oceanus*, says FISHER, the carpenter, describes the scene as terrible and heart-rending. The river around the wreck was covered with *débris*, baggage, bed-clothing, beds, &c., much of it burning. The cabin and about half the deck had floated off and was burning. The Captain was in the midst of the fire screaming for help, and men and women in the water were throwing up their hands and sinking to rise no more. Six or eight persons were on the forecastle, and FISHER got out the stage plank, and all except himself got upon it; but as soon as it struck the water, the plank careened, and all upon it perished. The steamer *John Lowndes* saved JOHN MARKER, CHAS. TRASDORF and JOHN MARTIN. WIGGINS, the Red River pilot, and TIPPS, are both dead. Capt. WORSHAM, the first clerk, Capt. REEDER, the commander, the steward, C. F. HUFF, a passenger, of Covington, and many others, are missing. It is thought from sixty to seventy persons were lost.

The steamer *Belle of St. Louis* arrived here this morning, with twenty-eight survivors of the *Oceanus* disaster, and the bodies of seven who died on the way. The books and papers of the steamer are lost, and a complete list of the passengers and crew cannot, therefore, be given. The following is a list of the dead, missing and saved, as far as is now known:

Passengers Dead—C. D. Hull, of Covington, Ky.; J. R. Linderman, of New-York; Charles Blacksmith, of Chicago.

Crew Dead—Alexander Connelly, second-engineer; John Riddy, deck hand; Morgan Foley, roustabout; J. B. Stewart, fireman.

Passengers missing—F. M. Slight, of Girard, Penn.; Geo. Boren, of Lyons, Iowa; Geo. Constable and wife, of Noyes' Circus; Peter Wagoner, of Mount Pleasant, Texas; Albert Johnson, of Bloomington, Ill.

Crew missing—Ab. Reeder, Captain; A. W. Worsham, second clerk; Harry Tripp, pilot; John Harris, pilot; Geo. Wiggins, pilot; Wm. Owens, bar-keeper; Mrs. Wallace, chambermaid; James Johnson, fireman; Allen Cook, fireman; Henry Mooneatly, cook; Wm. Wise, porter; Chas. Burke, deck hand; Ben Buck, cabin boy; Geo. Clark, Texas-tender; Billy Hart, deck-sweeper; Matt. O'Shea, deck hand.

Passengers Saved—P. Johnson Jenkins, of Shreveport, La.; Charles Carpenter, of Portsmouth, Ohio; John Frey, of Mount Pleasant, Texas, badly burned; Matthew Reuth, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. R. Rourke, of Corsicana, Texas; O. Bloomer, of Bloomington; G. F. Beatty, of Henderson, Ky., badly bruised; John Noonan, of St. Louis, badly burned; C. Looman, of Cairo, slightly burned; Frank Williams, of St. Martinville, Texas; Robert Chew, of Junction City, Kansas, slightly burned; Joe Dale; John B. Martin, of Belleville, Ill.; Chris. Zeliscer, of Rochester, Minn.; Dan. McCure, of Memphis; George Keighley, chief engineer; Patrick Lavin, watchman; Oscar Joyce, mate, badly burned; Willie Wood, fireman; J. B. Stewart, fireman, badly burned; Forest Lamme, roustabout; John Gibbons, roustabout; Martin Needham, roustabout; Mike O'Neally, roustabout; Henry Smith, roustabout; Martin Ball, deck hand; John Ross, cabin boy; Charles Zimmer, third cook, not hurt.

The bodies of the second clerk, WORSHAM, and the steward DEMPSEWOLF arrived on the Cairo short line this morning in charge of S. B. FISHER, the carpenter. The dead on the boat present a horrible appearance, their bodies being swollen, and many of the bodies were of the color of raw beef, the skin having been entirely scalded off. Those not otherwise designated are not injured. It was the middle boiler that exploded. The engineer said he went on watch but a few moments before the explosion, and tried five gauges in all of which found plenty of water. He then walked back to get a cup of coffee, and in five minutes the explosion occurred. ROBERT CHEW, one of the proprietors of the Atlantic and Pacific Circus, saved himself by means of a plank. He thinks GEORGE CONSTABLE and wife, circus performers, from California; FRANK SLATE and PERRY WILLIAMS, of the circus troop, were drowned. GEORGE KEITHLEY, first engineer, who was on watch when the explosion occurred, says the boat had just struck the bar, the engines had been stopped, and he glanced at his watch to note the time, when the explosion occurred with terrible force. One of the boilers was blown back to the cylinders, and the whole forward part of the boat, including the pilot-house, texas and forward state-rooms were scattered right and left. The boat took fire instantly, and the startled and half-nude passengers, who were not killed, awoke to the terrible reality that but one boat was left, and that was badly broken. The officers did all they could to assist the passengers. Capt. REEDER and his clerk, HENRY M. WORSHAM, gathered together the life-preservers that were left in the back part of the cabin, and distributed them to the half-distracted passengers. There were but two females on board. Mrs. CONSTABLE and the chamber-maid, named WALLACE.

Various statements have been made during the day by the survivors of the *Oceanus* disaster, but they relate almost entirely to personal experience, and throw little or no light on the cause of the explosion. The dead bodies brought up by the *Belle of St. Louis* will, be held for inquest. Those of the wounded, not able to take care of themselves, have been taken charge of by the city, and sent to the various hospitals. Most of the passengers remain here. One of the pilots states that it would have been impossible for the steamer to ground at the point the explosion took place, as asserted by GEO. KITREY, first engineer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Strong Prejudice Against the International Society.

LONDON, April 12.—DR. EVANS, of Paris, writes to the *Standard*, contradicting the statements of the American papers that the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON owned the estate on Broadway, New-York, recently purchased by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The doctor says that the property belonged exclusively to himself, and NAPOLEON never had any ownership or interest in it whatever.

In the House of Commons, late in the evening, Sir WILFRED LAWSON, member for Carlisle, moved an address to the Crown praying that measures may be taken for the withdrawal of Great Britain from any treaty binding her to interfere with other nations by war. After a protracted debate the motion was negatived by a vote of 106 to 81.

Mr. COLTHMANS, member from the Isle of Wight, denounced the International Society, and asserted that orders to burn Paris and massacre the hostages held by the Communo emanated from the central body of the International in London. He demanded that the Government respect the representations of other Powers that England was the asylum of the International Society.

Mr. RAIKWACK, member for Preseot, also protested against allowing England to become the refuge of the political outlaws of the world. He characterized the publications of the International Society as revolutionary and blasphemous, and declared them liable to suppression under the law.

Mr. HENRY FAWCETT, member for Brighton, defended the Society. Its principles were not revolutionary. It was designed to protect women and children in factories, and to destroy monopolies.

Other members spoke in defense of the resolution, with which it was charged the International Society was allied.

The *Times* of this morning, in an article on the Alabama claims controversy, says that the British Government will deliver its counter-case at Geneva on the 15th inst., but will not regard this act as prejudicing the question it has taken in opposition to the American claim for indirect damages. If the United States shall not, before the tribunal is ready with its award, have abandoned the claim for consequential damages, then Great Britain will withdraw her ratification of the Treaty of Washington.

The papers of this city give currency to a report that the Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, the English member of the American and British Joint Claims Commission, now sitting at Washington, will soon return to England; that he will go to Geneva, and that he refuses to return to America. It is also stated that the Government will not submit a counter-case to this report at the session of Parliament to-night.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The agent of the Associated Press, in this city, having learned that reports prevailed in London that the Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY proposed going to Geneva, and declined returning to the United States, has authorized him to say on behalf of the President that he will not go to Geneva, and so far as he himself has any knowledge, he will return to America.

SPAIN.

Aims of the Leaders of the Republican Party.

MADRID, April 12.—Señor CASTELAR, the well-known Spanish Republican, addressed a meeting of his followers, in the City of Seville, last night. In the course of his remarks, he said his party aspired to the formation of the United States of Europe and the foundation of a universal republic.

An armed band of Republicans has appeared at Vendrell, seventeen miles from Tarragona. A party of Carlists, 200 in number, stopped a train on the railway and plundered the goods and express cars, but did not molest the passengers. All the telegraph wires, and communication with Barcelona is interrupted.

The Governor of Gerona telegraphs that the troops are operating against the insurgents in that province, but the result is as yet unknown. The ironworkers in the City of Barcelona have struck work.

The landed proprietors of the province have organized parties to pursue the marauders who infest the country. Fights have already taken place with the robbers, and men have been killed on both sides. Official reports from Catalonia say the troops are active all along the frontier. When bands of Carlists appear troops are immediately sent in pursuit, and in quiet districts, where there is danger of a rising, flying columns scour the country. The returns of the recent election are nearly all in. They show the Cortes will stand, Ministerial, 330; Opposition, 131.

FRANCE.

New Trial Granted to a Communist.

PARIS, April 12.—No mail from Madrid has arrived today. Hon. CALEB CUSHING, counsel of the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration, has gone to Geneva, to present the American counter case on the day appointed by the Treaty of Washington. The Council of Revision have annulled the sentence pronounced against BLANQUI, and granted him a new trial.

Railroad Accident in Missouri—Fortunate Escape of the Passengers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—The western-bound express-train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which left here at 5½ o'clock last evening, collided with the Washington accommodation-train, bound East, a short distance this side of Leeclede, eight miles from this city. The engine of the express-train was badly smashed, and the express-car thrown down an embankment twenty feet high. The engine and baggage-car of the accommodation-train were also badly injured. Immediately after the collision the locomotive of the express-train exploded with a terrific force, throwing the fragments of the engine and boiler in all directions. A few moments later an extra train from St. Louis ran into the rear of the express-train, doing but little damage, however, as the speed of the train had been greatly slackened. Fortunately no fires from these accidents occurring almost simultaneously, nobody was seriously hurt, and only a few persons received even bruises. The collision occurred on a curve, and resulted from the fact that the express-train did not remain on the side track until the accommodation-train passed, as it should have done.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Clerical and Lay Conventions—The Church Extension Anniversary.

The Methodist Conference met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at the Eighteenth-street Church, Bishop AMES in the chair. The questions, first, "If a preacher is found guilty of immorality can he be dismissed by the presiding elder?" second, "If a preacher is guilty of undoctrinal preaching can he be dismissed by the presiding elder?" were answered in the negative by the Bishop, but were ultimately referred to the General Conference. Application was made and permission granted to sell the following lots of Church property, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of new churches: Church of Deposit, Bethel Church, Brooklyn, and Freemont's Charge, Baltimore. The nomination and election of clerical delegates to the General Conference then took place, the result being as follows: C. D. Foss, M. D. C. Crawford, John Miley, R. S. Foster, Sandford Ferguson, William Goss, Stephen D. Brown, Abattiar Osbon. For the ninth delegate there was no choice. He will be balloted for today.

Jesse T. PECK, President of the Syracuse University, reported that bonds to the amount of $100,000 have been issued by that institution, and a contract made for a Hall of Languages, to cost $136,000. The financial report is as follows:

Subscriptions during the fiscal year of 1871, $448,580; 1872, $286,164; Syracuse city bonds, $100,000; total, $834,744. Bad debts on deferred subscriptions, $9,000; rebate on land $15,000; net value of land subscriptions, &c., $975,713; provisional subscription at the last Methodist Convention, $50,000; subscriptions collected, &c., $925,713.

Amount expended—Hall of Languages, $99,329 02; grading, engineering, &c., $16,553 91; College of University, $10,459 77; interest, $365 64; insurance, $472 86; Hall of Science, $20,000; Dodsworth, $3,749; reading-room, $68 13; taxes, $1,163 87; general expenses, $13,606 07; real estate, $92,607 75.

It was decided to hold the next Conference at Hudson, N. Y.

Immediately after the Preachers' Conference adjourned the Lay Conference was called to order and Bishop AMES read the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Presiding Bishop be appointed to convey to the Ecumenical Conference, when organized this morning, the cordial fraternal greeting of the New-York Annual Conference, assuring them of our hearty welcome and our earnest prayers for the blessing of God upon the introduction of lay delegation into the economy of the church.

The Bishop made a short speech, welcoming the Lay Conference, and then resigned his seat to Mr. J. H. TALLMAN, of Poughkeepsie, President of the Lay Conference. Committees were then appointed on Credentials, Organization, and Resolutions, and the Conference sojourned, after the election of the lay delegates and reserves to the Conference, as follows: Delegates—Judge GREW, of Middletown; J. B. CORNELL, of New-York. Reserves—C. C. NORTH, New-York; GEORGE G. DECKER, of Margaretsville.

Last evening the church extension anniversary was celebrated in the Eighteenth-street Church. Rev. A. P. LONGACRE delivered an address, reviewing the growth of the church and showing the importance of its further development. Revs. J. J. DEAN and C. C. MCCABE also delivered addresses, and the meeting adjourned.

Terrible Fire in Keokuk—Fears for the Safety of the City.

KEOKUK, Iowa, April 12.—A fire is raging in the southern part of the city. The wind is blowing a perfect gale from the south, driving the flames toward the main business portion of the city.

A New Railroad.

At a meeting of delegates from the several towns along the line of the Erie Canal, between Rochester and Lockport, held at Lockport yesterday, the necessary amount of stock was subscribed and a company organized for the construction of a railroad to Rochester, to be called the Niagara River and New-York Air-line Railroad Company, to Buffalo, to connect with the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad at Rochester.

ALBANY.

Progress of the New-York Charter in the Conference Committee.

Sudden Conversion of the Assembly on the Pacific Mail Bill—The Brooklyn Police—Report of the Judiciary Committee—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 12, 1872.

The third reading of bills, which has precedence under the rule, continues in course of the further consideration of the bill for sinking the track in Fourth-avenue, which had been made the special order in the Assembly this morning. There was an early adjournment for the purpose of attending the funeral of ERASTUS CORNING, and the list of third readings and reports from Committees occupied the whole session. The Railroad bill will therefore not be up again till Tuesday.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE BILL.

The bill reorganizing the Brooklyn Police Board, as amended in the Senate, came down this morning for the concurrence of the Assembly and was concurred in by a vote of 81 to 14. The bill, as it now stands, provides for a non-partisan Police Board—two of the Commissioners being appointed by the Auditor and Controller, who are Republicans, and the other two consisting of the Mayor, who is to be a Commissioner ex officio, and such other person as he may appoint. The Health Department of the city, which has heretofore been vested in the Police Board, and was continued therein by the bill as it originally passed the Assembly, was stricken out in the Senate, and is to be provided for by a new bill. The new bill will create four Health Commissioners, two of whom shall be physicians and two laymen, who, together, are to appoint a Health Officer for the city.

PASSAGE OF THE CENTRAL UNDER-GROUND.

The bill amending the charter of the Central Under-ground Railroad Company, so as to enable them to run under Broadway, came up for a third reading in the Assembly, and passed by a vote of 76 to 36.

THE NEW-YORK LOCAL JUDICIARY.

Mr. CHARLES A. PLANMER on the report of the Judiciary Committee today, objected to several reports on the ground that there was no quorum present when the bills were acted upon. He said he did this because objection had been made to a New-York local Judiciary bill on the same ground. He went on to say the several bills that had been referred in January, had never been reported on, although he had strenuously for six weeks, exerted himself to secure a report; that he had endeavored to have a bill reported either favorably, for the consideration of the House, or adversely; but the Judiciary Committee would do neither; that the Committee had no right to keep bills in this way, and that it was the province of the House to see that its committees did their duty.

Mr. J. D. BROWN said if a resolution was presented to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the subject, he would vote for it. He was opposed to committees sitting on bills.

Mr. ALVORD said that Mr. PLANMER was entirely right, and that something should be done by the House.

The bill that Mr. PLANMER took the Committee to task for, related to the Police Justices in New-York City. He evidently intends that the Committee shall not kill the bill, but to see to it that the bill is energetically pressed.

THE PACIFIC MAIL BILL.

The bill authorizing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to reduce its capital stock to ten millions of dollars, and to allow a director of the Company to reside out of the State, came up on its third reading, when the strikers, who have been rallying their forces since the bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 84 to 7, came forward in solid phalanx and succeeded in defeating it. Mr. TWOMBLY, Mr. JUDD, Mr. FIELDS and others advocated the bill as one of the most meritorious and least objectionable that had been presented to the Legislature, but it was well known, they said, that a pool had been made up by the bear interest in Wall-street to defeat it. Mr. JUDD said that a director of the Company who sent the bill here appeared before the Commerce and Navigation Committee, to whom it had been referred, and stated that he had been approached by lobbyists who offered to put the bill through if the necessary sum of money was furnished, and threatened to defeat it if it was not. The answer was that the bill would have to stand on its own merits, and no money would be used to pass it. A resolution was then presented calling for an investigation into the affairs of the Company, and the Committee found on making such investigation that no cause of complaint existed with regard to its management, and furthermore that the opposition to the bill originated with a clique of Wall-street speculators who were desirous of bearing the stock. Under these circumstances, and believing the bill to be entirely unobjectionable, bethought it would pass. The Wall-street "pool," however, which was made up principally by GOULD, MARTIN & Co., and placed in the hands of D. D. BARNES, was too powerful for the merits of the bill or the arguments in its favor, and the strikers recorded themselves in a body against it.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. VEDDER, of the Judiciary Committee, rose to a question of privilege, and read from the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 9th inst. the following resolution purporting to have been adopted at an Executive Session of the Committee the day previous:

Resolved, That copies of the official testimony of the Committee be given to the Committee of the Bar Association, and to the Judges and their counsel, as soon as obtained, and that the injunction of secrecy be removed therefrom at that time; but in case all the testimony is not furnished by Saturday morning, the said injunction be then entirely removed as regards the portion of the testimony not then furnished.

The resolution was passed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. FRENCH, TILDEN, PLANMER and NELSON. Nays—Mr. VEDDER.

Mr. VEDDER complained, first, that a resolution passed in Executive Session should have found its way into print; and second, that he was unable to appear as the only member of the Committee who opposed removing the injunction of secrecy. He said that he did not oppose the publication of the evidence, but only insisted that the Bar Association, or any one else, who did publish it previous to its being printed and laid on the desks of members of the Legislature, should be compelled to publish the whole testimony given upon any particular charge, and not garbled extracts from it.

THE SENATE.

The Senate had up the Annual Appropriation bill, which consumed the whole session, and was progressed.

DEFICIENCY IN THE GENERAL FUND.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Controller in answer to a resolution of the House, calling for information as to the actual deficiency of means to pay appropriations from the general fund for the current year, and the particular objects for which the appropriation is made, the amount of tax necessary to pay deficiencies, and the estimates in detail of the necessary expenditures for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1872, exclusive of expenditures for extraordinary repairs of the canals and the new Capitol, and the tax necessary to be levied to pay the same.

He finds that the deficiency in the General Fund Revenue will amount on the 30th of September next to $2,892,189 68, which sum he judges will be increased rather than diminished, rendering necessary a tax of two mills on the dollar as recommended by the late Controller Howard. He says:

This large deficiency grows out of a general increase, not only in the amounts appropriated, but in the various salaries of officers in the several cities, and a failure on the part of the Legislature to authorize the amount of tax necessary to meet them. In illustration, the Controller states that for the last fiscal year a tax of one and a half mills was recommended for the purposes of the General Fund, which would have realized the sum of $1,950,000 77; but the Legislature authorized a tax of one and a quarter mills, which realized $1,625,781 45. For the present year a tax of two and a half mills was recommended for the general fund and to meet the deficiency in 1871, which would have realized the sum of $3,412,320 27, but the Legislature authorized a tax of 1½ mills which will yield the sum of $2,737,130 61, leaving a deficiency of $675,189 66. On this head they state appropriations for charities of all kinds for the current fiscal year amount to the sum of $1,054,000 00.

For the fiscal year ending in September, 1870, they amount to $963,000 00, being an increase of $91,000 00.

The Controller also combines in tabular form some of the items which go to make up or increase the expenses of the different State departments, which show, an increase in 1871 over 1870 of $204,132 24, while the same items show a large increase in 1872 over 1871, and the charitable appropriations are larger than ever before known in the history of the State. The estimated aggregate on account of the General Fund are given in the bill, on account of the Canals, $1,000,000 00, which, he says, is merely arbitrary, and the amounts given with many of the items are believed to be much in excess of the amounts actually required.

Progress of the Charter—A Sudden Change in the Pacific Mail Bill Effected Saturday—Subsequent Revolutions—Quick Transit.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Conference Committee on the Charter held a meeting this afternoon and exchanged views upon several of the amendments adopted by the Senate. No decision upon any of the important amendments was arrived at, with the exception that it was agreed that the Senate should recede from the amendment substituting two Boards of Aldermen for one, and leave the legislative department as provided in the original charter. It is believed that the Senate Committee will also recede from the amendment retaining Messrs. VAN NORT and GERKE in office.

The Senate held no session this evening.

At the opening of the Assembly, Mr. MOSELY moved to reconsider the vote by which the Pacific Mail bill was lost. The motion was voted down, and thus the bill was killed for the session. The vote on this bill has given rise to a great deal of comment, as it furnishes the most palpable and glaring proof of the corrupt use of money to affect legislation that has been afforded this session. Only last Saturday the Assembly voted by 84 to 7 to order the bill to a third reading, and today it was killed by 81 to 14. The cause of this remarkable change is found in the fact that JAY GOULD is alleged to be "short" on Pacific Mail stock to the extent of several millions of dollars, and hoped to bear the market by defeating the bill. The services of the notorious BARBER were therefore brought into requisition, and the result is a secret scandal than was ever fastened upon the last "Ring" Legislature, where BARBER reigned omnipotent. There were a few members who voted with the "strikers" today, under a misapprehension, but the larger portion of them deserve the credit they have already earned as the quick of Barber's brigade. It should be set down to the credit of the managers of the Pacific Mail Company, that they refused from the first to enter into a competition with JAY GOULD in bribing legislators; to spend money to lobby a bill through the Legislature that ought to have passed on its merits.

The joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting any State, city, town or village from appropriating public money to sectarian institutions, came up for a third reading in the Assembly this evening, and passed by a vote of 95 to 12.

The Gilbert Elevated Road bill for quick transit was considered in Committee this evening, and after being amended so as to authorize the route to be fixed by Commissioners, was ordered to a third reading. The Commissioners can fix the route over any of the avenues, except the Fourth and Fifth, at their discretion.

Funeral of Erastus Corning—The Entire City of Albany in Mourning.

ALBANY, April 13.—The funeral of the late ERASTUS CORNING, this afternoon, was the most impressive spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in this city. The whole city appeared to take part in the ceremonies. Many places of business were closed and draped in mourning, flags were hoisted at half-mast, the church bells tolled and a gloom overshadowed the city. After a short service at the house, at 2 o'clock, the remains of the deceased were carried to St. Peter's Church. Mr. CORNING had requested that his pall-bearers might be chosen from his workmen, and in conformity with his wishes the following persons acted as pall-bearers: WM. GRAY, Superintendent of the Green-house on the Corning farm; JOHN VANDERBILT, foreman of the farm; WM. FISHER and LUCIUS HOYT, from the iron-store here; JAMES FITZSIMMONS, of his private office, and EDWARD RYAN, his body-servant. All these men have been in Mr. CORNING'S employ for periods ranging from fifteen to forty years. The public services at the church were simple and short, and were conducted by Bishop DOANE and Rev. Mr. SHIVELY, with singing by the choir. State-street was lined on either side by citizens of both sexes and all ages. At 4 o'clock the procession took up its line of march for Rural Cemetery in the following order: The workmen of the Corning Iron-works at Troy, some 1,200 or 2,000 in number; the clerks from the iron-store in this city; the directors and clerks of the Albany City Bank; Gov. HOFFMAN and staff, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Regents of the University, the Albany Harmonia Corps in citizens' dress, the Senate of the State of New-York, the Assembly of New-York, the Jackson Corps in citizens' dress, the Common Council, the Board of Fire Commissioners, the Board of Trade, the Board of Water Commissioners, the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum and the Albany Institute.

There were present at the funeral a large number of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the State, among whom we noticed EX-Gov. Horatio Seymour, Thurlow Weed, Hiram Barney, Gen. Storm and John F. Winslow.

The Hudson River Explosion—Its Cause —Dragging the River for Bodies.

The excitement in New-Jersey over the explosion of the tug *Davenport* continues, and the finding of the body of JAMES CAULFIELD, the fireman, yesterday morning, has greatly increased the public interest in the event. The two brothers-in-law of the engineer, Messrs. WM. H. CONWAY and JAMES NORRIS, have specially engaged two men to drag for the body of STEPHEN DEXTER, but up to the hour of this writing it had not been recovered. The *Davenport* is sunk in six fathoms of water, in such a position as not to interfere with the egress or ingress of the large steamers. There are the usual rumors about the condition of the boiler which sprung up after every accident. The two brothers-in-law of the engineer are willing to make affidavit that the deceased, on two several occasions, told them confidentially that the boiler was rotten, and that his life was not safe. The engineer at further notice states that the engineer said the boiler foamed so badly that he could not tell whether there was water in it or not. Oftentimes there would be water in the gauges when there was none in the boiler. The engines were high-pressure with an allowance of seventy-five pounds to the square inch, but it was customary with DEXTER to have only from twenty-five to thirty pounds. The official inspector, Mr. BIRDSALL, who examined the boiler last August, is a man of high standing, and universally recognized as above making a corrupt report. Yet he stated to the reporter of the TIMES that the boiler, when he examined it, was in excellent condition, and withstood a test of 119 pounds hydrostatic pressure. The charge that the cause of the horror was a dog-fight seems to be unfounded as that the boiler was in bad condition. There was, indeed, a skirmish between two dogs upon the barge *Euchel King*, but that occurred almost an hour before the explosion, and not one of the men engaged on the tug-came on board the barge, or was in any way interested in it. The engineer, STEPHEN DEXTER, was an uncommonly careful man, and of all men the least likely to allow his fireman or himself to neglect their duties. He was so rigid a disciplinarian, it is said, that he would not allow his fireman even to read the paper when he was on duty. He was also said to be a sober man, never touching liquor, and the character given of him by the employers, from whose service he passed into that of Capt. WESLING, is good. It is asserted that the boiler was filled with fresh water; the cause of the explosion seems absolutely inexplicable. The friends of the engineer distinctly charge that the boiler was in a bad condition, and it is the belief of the Inspector of Boilers that there was no water in the boilers.

An effort will be made to prove that the boiler was in a rotten condition, and that the engineer feared for his life every time he went on board.

The Louisiana Jockey Club.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 12.—The Louisiana Jockey Club races commence to-morrow. For the Grand Inaugural Post Stake there are six entries. In the $1,675 pool the horses sold as follows:

Mountain Gardner's entry	$750
Frank Hampton	250
Nellie Gray	225
Nellie Ransom	220
Barney Williams	110
Sauce Box	100

A splendid race is anticipated.

WASHINGTON.

Measures Proposed for Tariff and Internal Revenue Reform.

The House Refuses the Civil Service Appropriation—The Capitol Grounds to Be Enlarged—Debate on the North Carolina Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The feeling regarding the situation in the WAYS AND MEANS Committee ran very high today among the members of the House. It is learned to-night that the idea of reporting the Tariff and Internal Revenue bills separately has been abandoned, and that one bill will be reported, arranged in this wise, viz.: First, that portion of the tariff which takes off duty on manufactures; second, tea and coffee; third, free list; fourth, internal revenue reductions. This is done with the especial purpose of placing reductions where they cannot be acted on until manufactures have suffered. Today tobacco bonded warehousemen made vigorous effort to get action of the Committee, abolishing all warehouses save those for export reversed, but failed. The Committee then reduced the tariff on cotton threads twenty per cent., it having been discovered that this article had escaped slaughter heretofore. Pined paper was reconsidered today, and instead of fifteen per cent. reduction only five per cent. was allowed.

REDUCTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE APPROPRIATION.

The House was occupied all day with the amendments to the Legislative, Judicial and Appropriation bill, which came to it from Committee of the Whole. The reduction of the civil service appropriation from $80,000 to $10,000 was carried by a vote of 116 to 85; but this vote was not strictly a test one. Mr. GARFIELD made a strong speech in its favor, in which he showed the President's sincerity in adopting the plan by quoting from his Message of 1870, in which he called upon Congress to help him devise a means for improving and purifying the service. Mr. GARFIELD said that the President had done better than Congress in this respect.

LANDED ADDITIONS TO THE CAPITOL.

The amendments for the purchase of additional squares about the Capitol grounds at a price not exceeding $400,000 was warmly debated again, and was adopted by a vote of 97 to 88, and so declared. A delicate parliamentary question soon after arose. Considerable other business had been transacted, when Mr. SCOFIELD rose and said that he had voted in the negative and his vote was not counted or recorded, and then the amendment was saved from a tie. The question rose whether a correction of the journal in this particular could alter the result of the vote, as announced for a finality. The Speaker, while he did not decline to rule, preferred to leave the decision to the House itself. A motion to reconsider was then carried unanimously, and, upon a second vote, the amendment got 96 votes to 89 against it. A conference committee was then appointed on the amendments non-concurred in, and the House soon after adjourned.

HEALTH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The return of Judge RICHARDSON to Washington will allow Secretary BOUTWELL to take a little of the rest he has needed all Winter. For a number of months past his health has not been equal to the duties attendant upon his position. As soon as he can so arrange it, he will visit his home in Massachusetts.

CONTEST FOR THE SENATORSHIP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. CARPENTER today made a two hours' speech in favor of admitting Gen. ABBOTT to the seat he claims in the Senate from North Carolina, setting forth the legal points in favor of ABBOTT in their strongest possible light. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, followed on the other side in support of the majority report. Mr. THURMAN and Mr. CONKLING and several others are expected to participate in the debate, which will probably be prolonged several days before the vote will be reached. There is as yet no indication of the action of the Senate. The friends of Gen. ABBOTT talk confidently, and so do partisans of the other side. Three days of next week have already been assigned to special orders, so that an effort may be successful, though that is hardly possible, to close up this question Monday.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

In noticing the debate of Wednesday on civil service reform, the credit of proposing a constitutional amendment, rendering the great mischief complained of impossible, was erroneously given to Mr. DAWES, when it should have been ascribed to Gen. CONGER, who is the author of that proposition which is attracting considerable attention. Mr. POTTER was also reported as opposing the abolition of the franking privilege, whereas he only opposed the bill reported, which he regarded impracticable. He favors that measure of abolition which is approved by the Department.

AN INCONSISTENT OFFICE-SEEKER.

A great many people here are anxious to know from Mr. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, of Buffalo, whether had he received the appointment of Minister to Berlin a year ago, or the appointment of counsel to the Government before the Geneva Tribunal as late as last Fall, both of which places he sought, he would have been, if otherwise, he would still have deemed it imperative to give expression to his feelings in favor of civil service reform through the mongrel movement at Cincinnati.

Disposition to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Samuel A. Irwin, Collector of Internal revenue for the First District of Illinois, vice Herman Baster, resigned. Commodore John C. Howell, to be Rear Admiral; Captain John C. Howell, to be Commodore; John V. Brodhead, Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, to be First Lieutenant; T. R. Rowe, to be Second Lieutenant in Marine Corps; Samuel Dupee and Leonard E. Eberburne, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Thomas H. Streets to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

SPANISH VIEW OF DR. HOUARD'S CASE.

Secretary FISH today enclosed to Gen. BANKS a telegram received yesterday from Mr. ADEE, Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, as follows:

Secretary of State, Washington:

Urgent.—The Captain-General telegraphs to the Minister of State, saying that Dr. HOUARD'S American citizenship was not known at the Consul's first communication; that HOUARD'S father had renounced foreign nationality in accepting the post of Commissioner of Police at Chantenaise, and that Dr. HOUARD had no foreign papers, but registered as a Spaniard.

A copy of all the proceedings is to be sent to Madrid by next mail.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

A Day Spent in a Fruitless Attempt to Find Charges Against Secretary Robeson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—The Naval Investigating Committee met this evening at 7½ o'clock. DANIEL W. RICHARDS, being sworn, testified that he lives in Brooklyn and is engaged in the iron and metal business. The *Tuscarora* engines were offered to him by JOHN ROACH for $85,000, but he declined to give that price, not thinking they were worth so much. He offered $60,000 for them, delivered on the dock, but did not get them.

ALFRED DAY was called. Mr. SARGENT said this gentleman's name had been furnished to the Committee as one who could give information relative to the charges against Secretary ROBESON as to coal. The witness having been sworn testified he had never seen the charges and never told anybody anything in connection with them. He knew nothing about the matter.

By Secretary ROBESON—Witness knew nothing against Secretary ROBESON.

Secretary ROBESON—I once had a lawsuit with you.

WITNESS—I did not recollect that until you mentioned it.

By Mr. ARCHER—Knew of no irregularities in the purchase of coal for the navy; he had not furnished coal for the navy for many years; he was one solicited for the purchasing offices to buy, but got no contract.

There being no other witness present the Committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Ex-Secretary WELLES will be examined.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The freshet in the river at Albany is subsiding rapidly.

The New-Brunswick Legislature adjourned Thursday.

The Baltimore Cotton Exchange was organized Thursday.

Col. ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE is a candidate for Congress in Kentucky.

The Cuban General, EDUARDO AGRAMONTE, was recently killed.

It is reported that Russia contemplates raising a new loan of 40,000,000.

Capt. PAUL SHIRLEY is ordered to the command of the Tennessee.

Judge NELSON'S health has recently greatly improved.

Wonderful developments continue in the mining districts of Lyon, Ormsby, Esmeralda and Storey, of Utah.

A snow-storm, producing nearly fourteen inches of snow, is prevailing in Colorado, doing great damage to the roads, bridges and timber throughout Nova Scotia.

A two-story hotel, with a French roof, to accommodate two hundred guests, is projected at the summit of Mount Washington.

Monday next is to be a day of general thanksgiving in Canada for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

They fine draymen in Baltimore who drive their vehicles less than ten feet from a preceding one at a street crossing.

A Catholic State Temperance Convention is to be held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Thursday next.

The portrait gallery of Phillips Exeter Academy bids fair to be the first in New-Hampshire.

Father PATRICK J. HARTNETT, of the Cathedral at Albany, died yesterday morning, after a few days' illness.

There was a snow-storm Thursday night at Salt Lake City, and yesterday the roads were almost impassable.

Chaplain JOHN R. LEWIS is detached from the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Navy-Yard for service.

The Republican State Central Committee of Kentucky will meet in Louisville, on Tuesday next to organize.

The body of ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, was found yesterday in the ruins of the store which fell at Philadelphia, Tuesday.

The gale, yesterday, blew down a brick building in the burnt district of Chicago in course of construction.

AUSTIN GAVIN, aged thirty-five years, died at Scranton, Penn., of hydrophobia, yesterday. He was bitten five months ago.

HIRAM SLATER has been arrested at Kingston on the charge of murdering WALTER SOPER, in Esopus, two years ago.

The Swiss Federal Council have ratified the international convention concluded by the Telegraph Congress held at Rome last year.

Yesterday, for the first time in two days, a passenger train reached Dutchess Junction, on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

The loss of coal and of barges swept away by the sudden rise in the river at Cincinnati, is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

The steamer *Lady Head* returned to Halifax, N. S., yesterday, from the wreck of the *Ducian*. She reports that the vessel is broken into three pieces.

The New-York East Conference has elected A. S. HUNT, R. G. ANDREWS, DANIEL CURRY and G. W. WOODRUFF as delegates to the General Conference.

The stockholders of the Cape Cod Railroad

FRANCE.

A Singular Civil Suit—A French Author's Creativeness—Honors to American Visitors—Proceedings of the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 25, 1872.

If the civil Courts were to admit the principle involved by the Gourfil of Normandy, the business of romance writing would become one of the most uncertain and most dangerous. The plotting of characters, the sketch of manners, the portrayal of human passions and delineation, would be attended with risks that few would care to take, and no romancer could feel sure that the original of his conception would not, sooner or later, at his best, stand in vindication, rise up in judgment against him. How many suits would DICKENS have brought upon himself had this principle of accountability been recognized in England? What if Mr. HAGUE, the gentleman who follows the business of a broker in second-hand hats, coats and boots, had taken it into his head that DICKENS meant to ridicule him, and run his business in painting Fagin; or what if all the people who have an instinctive feeling that they are, at the bottom, Uriah Heeps, or the original of Samboon Brass, had been allowed to enter a suit for libel against the author? It is very clear that romance writing would be a tame affair under such a rule. Yet PAUL FEVAL has just been the defendant in a suit of that kind. This sprightly and remarkably clever writer has won an unaccustomed tribute to his genius, and has made the lasting success of one of his books. One day a young man by the name of GOUPIL chanced to stumble upon the *Rue d'a Jérusalem*, and to his exceeding anger and amazement, found there an exact account of his own family, but under a portraiture of the most exasperating sort. There could be no manner of doubt, he thought, that the notorious La Goret was intended for his own mother, and the more he read, the more enraged he became at the publication of the secrets of his own distinguished family by a mere penny-a-liner. It will be remarked that the "young man by the name of GUPPY," or GOUPIL, was not an extensive reader, since he had just fallen upon the *Rue de Jérusalem*, and to his unlettered mind PAUL FEVAL seemed merely a writer of that low class; and, indeed, young men who are enormously rich, and with no brains to speak of, are very apt to put all writers down as penny-a-liners. The thought of calling PAUL FEVAL to personal account did not seem to occur to this young Croesus, but he meant to let the beggar know that he could not reveal the secrets of the GOUPIL family, and caricature them in the bargain, without paying handsomely for the privilege. Consequently, he entered suit against the romancist for defamation of character, and demanded not only heavy damages, but the seizure of the outrageous book. When before the Court, the plaintiff claimed that his mother had been represented in a ridiculous light in the character of La Goret. The character in question is a country woman, enormously rich, paying the highest taxes of any in the department, but so miserly that she starved her servants and mutilated her only son in order to exempt him from serving in the army without having to pay the price of a substitute; she allows her husband to die for want of a doctor, proper food and nursing, and her great weakness is the belief that LOUIS XVII., the lost Dauphin, is still in existence. La Goret resided in an old chateau at La Ferté-Macé, (Orne,) and here also was the old château of the GOUPILS. Thus, with other coincidences of place, and exactitude of descriptions, made the plaintiff sure that his own family was intended, for it is in reality the wealthiest in the section, it pays the highest taxes, and has the reputation of unusual avarice. PAUL FEVAL speaks of a visit to the château of La Goret of the Receiver-General, and it seems that such a visit was made to Mme. GOUPIL, who manages to say in every conversation, "When the Receiver-General was here," or "When the Receiver-General was staying at the château." This point, with the fact that Mme. GOUPIL did mutilate her son to keep him from the army, and her belief in the Dauphin, left no doubt about the matter. The best legal advice in the country was retained by the plaintiff, who meant to spare no expense this time. PAUL FEVAL'S defense was very simple:

"Men Dieu, M. le Président," said he, "*La Rue de Jérusalem* is purely an imaginary work. I was never in my life at La Ferté-Macé; I never in my life heard of the family of GOUPIL, or knew that such a family existed; I did not intend to paint Mme. GOUPIL, a most estimable lady for all I know, for, as I have already remarked, I did not know there was such a person upon the face of the earth. It is possible that I may have had some such adfall incidents from a person living at La Ferté-Macé, but if so it is unknown to me now, for I do not know a single person in that section. I drew the character of La Goret entirely from my own fancy, but at the same time I imagine that many persons can be found having characteristics in common with those foibles, the same passions. The trial of the false Dauphins showed that there were hundreds of ladies in France who made a belief in LOUIS XVII. a sort of worship, and the statistissians tell us that a certain number of mothers out of their sons fifteen every year in order to escape the conscription; and if in the whole of this there was a single trait given to La Goret which belongs solely to Mme. GOUPIL, then there would be some show of reason for this strange process. M. GOUPIL has taken to himself a character which belongs to many thousands."

Such was the writer's defense. Maître LACHAUD did his best, against his will however, to show that so many coincidences could not be the result of accident. The Judge took a very broad and liberal view in his charge, and said truly that if such pretensions were admitted, the portrayal of human character would be at an end, for no character could be imagined which did not fit some person or other. The jury were not long out. In a short time they returned a verdict for PAUL FEVAL and sentenced the sensitive GOUPIL to pay the entire costs of the suit. He did not appeal, for he had been ridiculed quite enough, and he said that, if La Goret had not been a GOUPIL before she was now and would be forever after. Beside, he had the exasperation of learning that two new editions of the book had been sold at once, and that a new edition was in press. The libraries were crowded with orders, and it is certain that of his sixty odd volumes, the *Rue de Jérusalem* is, thanks to the GOUPIL family, the greatest success.

Another word—did PAUL FEVAL favor of this family? It is very likely. Years ago, it may be, some friend who had been to the Orne had heard of it, and had repeated the gossip of the section. When he came to use the material laid away in memory, PAUL FEVAL had forgotten how or where he had heard of such a character, and he worked out La Goret from the themselves mainly to dinner-parties, and these have been both rich and agreeable.

THE ASSEMBLY.

M. THIERS did an excellent stroke of business on Saturday, and for this he is entitled to great credit. The question of Italy was on the docket. Mgr. DUPANLOUP waited his moment, and when the order of the day was closed asked the floor and started for the tribune. M. THIERS sprang up quickly and headed the Bishop off at the steps. "If the Deputy will permit me," he said, addressing M. GREVY, "I should like to make a declaration on the part of the Government. Monseigneur could, the floor, and all Frenchmen proceeded to demolish his interpellation. While the Government and great men party with the Holy Father, M. THIERS declared it could do nothing at this time, and any action of the Assembly, or any discussion of the Roman question, would be inopportune. Doubtless Monseigneur had no desire to embarrass the Government, and every one knew that at the time notice of this interpellation was given the Ministry of Orleans had not heard of the rumored treaty between Italy and Germany. Although that might be a mere rumor, all would understand the reserve it imposed upon the French Government. M. THIERS made a speech which satisfied everybody, and Mgr. DUPANLOUP said that after the formal declaration of the President he had no more to say. The petition of the citizens, taken the occasion to enter a suit for libel against the author? It is very clear that romance writing would be a tame affair under such a rule. Yet PAUL FEVAL has just been the defendant in a suit of that kind. This sprightly and remarkably clever writer has won an unaccustomed tribute to his genius, and has made the lasting success of one of his books. One day a young man by the name of GOUPIL chanced to stumble upon the *Rue d'a Jérusalem*, and to his exceeding anger and amazement, found there an exact account of his own family, but under a portraiture of the most exasperating sort. There could be no manner of doubt, he thought, that the notorious La Goret was intended for his own mother, and the more he read, the more enraged he became at the publication of the secrets of his own distinguished family by a mere penny-a-liner. It will be remarked that the "young man by the name of GUPPY," or GOUPIL, was not an extensive reader, since he had just fallen upon the *Rue de Jérusalem*, and to his unlettered mind PAUL FEVAL seemed merely a writer of that low class; and, indeed, young men who are enormously rich, and with no brains to speak of, are very apt to put all writers down as penny-a-liners. The thought of calling PAUL FEVAL to personal account did not seem to occur to this young Croesus, but he meant to let the beggar know that he could not reveal the secrets of the GOUPIL family, and caricature them in the bargain, without paying handsomely for the privilege. Consequently, he entered suit against the romancist for defamation of character, and demanded not only heavy damages, but the seizure of the outrageous book. When before the Court, the plaintiff claimed that his mother had been represented in a ridiculous light in the character of La Goret. The character in question is a country woman, enormously rich, paying the highest taxes of any in the department, but so miserly that she starved her servants and mutilated her only son in order to exempt him from serving in the army without having to pay the price of a substitute; she allows her husband to die for want of a doctor, proper food and nursing, and her great weakness is the belief that LOUIS XVII., the lost Dauphin, is still in existence. La Goret resided in an old château at La Ferté-Macé, (Orne,) and here also was the old château of the GOUPILS. Thus, with other coincidences of place, and exactitude of descriptions, made the plaintiff sure that his own family was intended, for it is in reality the wealthiest in the section, it pays the highest taxes, and has the reputation of unusual avarice. PAUL FEVAL speaks of a visit to the château of La Goret of the Receiver-General, and it seems that such a visit was made to Mme. GOUPIL, who manages to say in every conversation, "When the Receiver-General was here," or "When the Receiver-General was staying at the château." This point, with the fact that Mme. GOUPIL did mutilate her son to keep him from the army, and her belief in the Dauphin, left no doubt about the matter. The best legal advice in the country was retained by the plaintiff, who meant to spare no expense this time. PAUL FEVAL'S defense was very simple:

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, April 12.

Mr. HITCHCOCK called up the bill to provide for the construction of a railroad across the Missouri, at or near Nebraska City, Neb.

The House bill requiring the Commissioners of Claims to report to Congress a statement of the claims heard and determined by them was passed.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House bill to restrict the time for the payments on public land pre-emption claims in Minnesota, Detroit, Wisconsin and Michigan. Passed.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for the better lighting and buoying of the harbors of the lakes and northwestern rivers.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION—SCIENTIFIC.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to provide for the organization of the Agricultural Commission, and for the appointment of a Commissioner of Agriculture, with a salary of $5,000 per annum, and proper assistants. The Commissioner is to report to Congress in December, 1874. The money is to be appropriated after the passage of a commission appointed by the President, and the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, by requiring the Central Pacific Railroad Company to establish the western terminus of its road at some point on the Pacific coast in San Francisco Bay, or in the county of the United States, and to construct a branch road to the Pacific coast in Alaska.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, by requiring the Central Pacific Railroad Company to establish the western terminus of its road at some point on the Pacific coast in San Francisco Bay, or in the county of the United States, and to construct a branch road to the Pacific coast in Alaska.

[CONTINUATION OF MORNING PROCEEDINGS.]

Mr. PATTERSON presented the petition of the Governor and Legislature of New Hampshire, asking for an appropriation to pay the cost of the Legislature of that State in the prosecution of their claim against the State of South Carolina for the payment of the two thousand dollars paid to Gen. Sumter and reported in favor of the passage of the bill. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SCOTT presented the petition of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for the passage of the bill for the better education of seamen.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 12.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 10¾ A. M.

$2,000 U.S. 5-20s C., '65, p. 111¾
15,000 do. do. 111⅝
2,000 U.S. 5-20s C., '65 111⅝
7,000 do. do. 111⅝
4,000 U.S. 5-20s C., '67 111⅝
1,000 U.S. 5-20s C., '65 111⅝
2,000 do. do. 111⅝

SALES FROM 10 TO 10¾ A. M.

100 Western Union..c. 74⅜
200 do. 74⅜
200 do. 74⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H....b. 97⅝
100 do. 97⅝
100 do. 97⅝
100 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 2 o'clock.—RIGOLETTO. (Italian Opera.) Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Santley, Mr. Wachtel.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VANDAL. Matinée at 1½.—FAUST. Miss C. Wilson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Matinée at 1½ o'clock.—A SHERE IN WOLF'S CLOTHING and THE HOUSEHOLD.—Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

MIBLO'S GARDEN.—FOLLY AND FASHION, &c.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Mark Smith. Matinée at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—GOLD.—Miss Jean Burnside and Mr. James H. Taylor. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTFUL C.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH.—Mr. J. R. Studley, Miss Edith Challis. Matinée at 2. Sunday evening.—CONCERT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Marlowe Family. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinée at 2½.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LITTLE DON GIOVANNI.—The Chapman Sisters. Matinée at 2.

LEAKE'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and Evening.

BIVANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.—PARCES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinée at 2.

EMPIRE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—Afternoon and evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE, No. 191.—EXHIBITION OF SELOUS' PAINTING OF JERUSALEM.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MCVICAR'S HIBERNICON. Matinée at 2.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—FAIR for the benefit of the Homeopathic Surgical Hospital.

APOLLO HALL.—FAIR for the benefit of St. Luke's Home.

The New-York Times.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, three copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, one copy, one year 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to clubs or copies received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York, Post-Office Money Orders, or Bank Notes, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The letters and dispatches we received from New-Hampshire and Connecticut afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

As a further example of the thoroughness with which this is being done, we refer to our returns from the Connecticut election, which were earlier, more complete, and more accurate than those of any other New-York paper.

We have at last obliged Mr. GREELEY to admit that he *did* have a cordial interview with JEFF. DAVIS last year—only it took place at Memphis instead of in "Arkansas." By and by we shall be able to get him to acknowledge that he defended DAVIS & Co. after the war was over, and contended they were not liable to any punishment, and that he afterward went bail for JEFF. DAVIS. But on another point Mr. GREELEY'S memory is still defective. He is under the impression, or pretends to be, that he opposed the Tweed charter at Albany, and calls wildly upon Ex-Senators VARNUM and LAIMBEER to corroborate his statement. Why call on third persons when we have Mr. GREELEY'S own evidence on record? Can he not believe himself? Is his veracity at so low a point in his own estimation that he must have witnesses on his side before he puts any faith in his own words? This is what Mr. GREELEY said before the Senate Committee at Albany, (April 4, 1870:)

"I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting, (held in New-York,) when I say they do not wish to be regarded by your Committee as *either advocates or opponents* of the document now before you. They regard this document as *embodying many excellent suggestions to reform.* WE ARE NOT HERE TO ASK YOU TO REJECT IT."

And yet, in the face of this, Mr. GREELEY has the assurance now to pretend that he *did* oppose the charter at Albany, and calls upon two respectable men to "father his lie" for him. It would go hard with Mr. GREELEY if people remembered *facts* about his career—but he depends upon their forgetfulness, and he is right.

A resolution yesterday passed the Convention of colored men, now in session at New-Orleans, denying all sympathy with the Cincinnati movement. This Convention is composed of some of the ablest colored men of the country, including two Lieutenant-Governors, one Secretary of State, and a number of members of State Legislatures. They may be relied on as speaking the feelings of the colored voters of the country. And considering the confessed incapacity or reluctance of the Cincinnati man to tell what they want, or how they expect to get it, it is not strange that the ablest whites should have sympathy with them.

Would not anybody who took up the Democratic papers yesterday have naturally supposed that the Schurz-Trumbull meeting last night was in the interest of the Democratic Party—as in fact it was? The Tammany papers united in giving double-leaded articles about the meeting. Every "bolting Republican" paper in the City advertised in its editorial columns the hotel at which Messrs. SCHURZ and TRUMBULL were to stop. No pains were spared to get up what is called an "ovation." The Democrats and the Greeley-Tammany Republicans were almost the only movers in it. Is it any wonder that the Democratic chiefs are saying to their followers, "These bolting Republicans will hoe our row for us—we have only to stand by and let them do the work?"

The *Tribune* pretends to weep over the "envenomed attack" made upon "LYMAN TRUMBULL." Will the *Tribune* reproduce from its columns its envenomed attack upon "LYMAN TRUMBULL" when he refused to vote for the impeachment of President JOHNSON? Or shall we do it?—either course will answer the purpose. It will doubtless awaken many agreeable recollections in Mr. TRUMBULL'S mind to read again what Mr. GREELEY said of him in 1867.

As for the attacks on SCHURZ, before complaining of them, first point out in what respect they are unjust or in error. And remember that SCHURZ had the baseness to insinuate, at the beginning of this session, that the President had a *direct personal interest in the General Order business of this port.* This amounted to the charge that the President was a grossly dishonest man. We say this to make this charge was the act of a cowardly slanderer, and if that is an "envenomed attack" on SCHURZ, why make the best of it.

What does Mr. GREELEY think of the Kuklux act? He has recently "expressed concurrence in the principles set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri." Prominent among these "principles" is this: "It is time to stop the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Kuklux disorders." Does Mr. GREELEY believe the law already resorted to is unconstitutional? If not, what does he mean in "expressing his concurrence" in the above statement? When he has explained this point, perhaps he will vouchsafe a curious public a further explanation of the following words from his speech of June 12, 1871: "I hold our Government bound, by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable Kuklux conspiracy; and, if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. I, therefore, on every proper occasion advocated and justified the Kuklux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and, if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger."

A call for a mass-meeting to indorse the administration of President GRANT has been numerously signed by representative citizens of all classes of New-York society. The meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday next, and will, undoubtedly, show how heartily the respectable portion of the community appreciate the object of the call. It will then be seen that the citizens of New-York have no sympathy with disappointed office-seekers and their Copperhead friends.

Who Are the "Slanderers?"

It is not at all uncommon for persons who have been guilty of a particular offense to attempt to saddle their victims with the guilt. Thus, when one of Mr. Fagin's pupils stole a pocket handkerchief, he joined in the hue and cry against poor Oliver as the thief. This expedient has been very liberally employed by the "Liberal" Republicans. They complain that the supporters of the Administration are slanderers. Yet they are the only persons who have dealt in slander. They began the campaign by inventing all kinds of shameful charges or insinuations against the President. He derived a part of the profits from the General Order business. He was corruptly interested in the San Domingo project. He maintained a "military ring" in Washington for the sole purpose of putting money in his own pocket. He had made himself a "millionaire." Everybody who presumed to defend him against these abominable charges was set upon with the same fury. Senator CONKLING was exposed to a course of attack in the *Tribune* which would have eternally disgraced any respectable journal. He was charged with filling the Custom-house with his friends—during Collector MURPHY'S term—whereas he never recommended a single appointment. His only crime was that he steadfastly opposed all plots for the disruption of the Republican Party, and refused to insult the man whom the nation voluntarily elected President four years ago. In the same way, the private secretaries of the President, who had done nothing worse than preserve their fidelity toward the officer under whom they had served in the field, were subjected to the most intolerable assaults. They were obliged to produce their private account books to prove that they were not in the habit of spending too much on their dinners. In fact, to be a friend of the President's has been sufficient to bring down on any man a torrent of abuse, which, for violence and recklessness, has rarely been equaled even in the most stormy period of our politics.

If a writer remonstrated against this, he was denounced as a "hireling." If an artist drew caricatures of the slanderers, he was dubbed "low" and vulgar, while another "artist," who represented the President as lying drunk surrounded by drunkards, and who committed the dastardly and disgusting outrage of dragging the President's wife into his ribald smudges, was commended as another HOGARTH. Let anybody say a good word for the President, and a crowd of ruffians instantly dotted with filth from all corners. As for women, the wives or daughters of the President or his supporters, it is considered an exceedingly telling thing to attack and insult them. And while all this is going on, we hear a constant wail from the slanderers that *they* are being slandered. They are the injured persons. They are found with assassins' knives in their hands, but they excuse themselves by saying that the real assassins are their intended victims.

There never were such unfair attacks upon any public men as those which the *Tribune* published upon Senators FREDERICK and TRUMBULL during ANDREW JOHNSON'S Administration. Yet that is the paper which now professes to see something sacrilegious in the plain exposure of the true motives which animate the Republican allies of the Copperheads. We have asked over and over again what has been the President's crime that he should be assailed in language which Mr. GREELEY, for instance, thought it a sin to apply to TWEED and his gang? Less than a year ago this is what Mr. GREELEY wrote of the President in his paper:

"He (Mr. GREELEY) deems it too soon by a year to discuss the claims or chances of Gen. GRANT or any one else. So far as he can judge, the Republicans are generally satisfied with Gen. GRANT'S Administration, and inclined to renew his lease of power. If there is not much enthusiasm in his behalf, there is a very general conviction that he is a safe and prudent Executive. Not hearing of any formidable or serious effort to prevent his renomination, it seems to us unwise in those who favor it to agitate the matter. The meeting of Congress next December is quite soon enough for that. Gen. GRANT has been put quite two years in power. During these two years many war-clouds have loomed on the horizon, yet peace with foreign nations and with Indian tribes has been happily preserved. The taxes have been largely reduced, yet two hundred millions of the national debt have been paid off and canceled, though we are paying one hundred and twenty millions per annum for interest and thirty millions per annum for pensions to the widows and orphans of our great struggle. We doubt whether any Government ever before devoted so large a proportion of its annual income to the payment of debt. He misunderstands human nature who fancies that these facts will not tell in a Presidential contest."

Now, we ask any fair-minded man, what has Gen. GRANT done since this was published to justify Mr. GREELEY'S change of tone? He has kept moving on in precisely the same direction which Mr. GREELEY commended. He is still a "safe and prudent Executive,"—quite as much so as he was a year ago. He has persevered in his admirable Indian policy. He has continued to reduce the taxes, and to pay off the debt. He has continued to do the very things for which Mr. GREELEY warmly praised him a year ago. Then where is the justice of the present attacks? We appeal to dispassionate readers to contrast Mr. GREELEY'S opinions in 1871 with his opinions in 1872. Let them then decide whether the real slanderers are not the men who are now striving heart and soul to carry out their personal ambition, or gratify their personal grudges, even at the risk of destroying the Republican Party.

The "Liberal Republican" and Copperhead Meeting.

The meeting in favor of the Cincinnati Convention last night was of a piece with the elaborate political manœuvring which has preceded it. The policy of the leaders being to alienate Republicans from the Republican Party, nothing was done or said that was considered inconsistent with that policy. The political fortunes of these men are staked on that die. They must break up the Republican Party, or go out of sight in defeat, humiliation, and disappointment. That is the prime condition to obtaining the Democratic support, without which they are lost. Considered with reference to this end, the meeting last evening was a modified success. It was conducted with ingenuity and audacity. We should say that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, who was prominent on the platform, must have taken a cynical delight in the adroitness with which the managers kept the Republican side of their banners to the audience, while the stars and bars of the new confederacy they are plotting were only displayed to the knowing few who are too tough to be shocked by them. It was as clever in its way as an Erie lawsuit.

Throughout the meeting this double purpose made itself felt. The speakers were bitter, but they were not hearty. The resolutions were emphatic, but not direct nor logical. There was a great deal of insinuation. Facts were conveyed by implication, and inferences of the most sweeping character were based on them; but there was nothing manly or straightforward in the spirit of the speakers. If any one had asked himself, in hearing them, What do they mean to do?—he would have been continually disappointed in getting an answer.

A very remarkable feature of the meeting was the tenderness observed in the formal resolutions toward the feelings of all possible allies. In deference to Mr. GREELEY, nothing was said to throw any light on the fate of protection *vs.* free trade at Cincinnati. In deference to the Democracy, the possibilities of discord and danger opened up by the Kuklux organization were sedulously avoided. In deference to the Republicans, who have not yet made up their minds that Republicanism demands the instant pardon of all rebels, the "declaration of principles" was silent touching amnesty. And in deference, we presume, to the great mass of business men, who look with abhorrence and dismay on the financial doctrines of the Democrats, the question of revenue reform was also avoided. It will thus be seen that the meeting disclosed its character more especially by what it did not do than by what it did.

Mr. TRUMBULL undertook to portray the condition of the Southern States under Republican rule, and to attribute it to the imposition of political disabilities. He neglected to say that the policy of reconstruction, of which the imposition of disabilities was an important part, was the work substantially of his own hands, and that in those days, when he was more anxious to defend than to malign his party, he was one of the most eloquent advocates of this measure. He was half enough also, to suggest a comparison between the governments of the South and Tammany, but he prudently avoided any reference to the attitude of Tammany toward the "Liberal" Republican movement. He had a great deal to say about centralism, but he did not say what a Democratic Liberal-Republican Administration would do in the other direction, or how far the prophecy of JEFF. DAVIS in regard to the resurrection of the lost cause, in case of Democratic supremacy, would be verified.

Mr. SCHURZ was especially bitter on what he calls, in the "Liberal" slang of the day, Gen. GRANT'S "personal Government;" but he did not tell his audience what he thought of the Democratic practices in the matter of "personal Government," as exemplified by TWEED and SWEENY; nor did he disclose the probable future of any party of which the admirers and political associates of SWEENY and TWEED form a majority. Senator FENTON sent a letter as remarkable for its omissions as were the resolutions and the speeches. It was a bald attempt at pretending that he is still faithful to Republican principles, but he failed to say what he or his confederates propose to do, unless they coalesce with the Democrats.

Our readers will not fail to notice that no word or act of sympathy came from Senator SUMNER. Perhaps the presence and prominence of FELLOWS, the Tammany Assistant District-Attorney and Confederate Ex-Colonel, and cowardly slanderer of women, may have been some compensation for Mr. SUMNER'S absence. We take it that was almost as gratifying to Mr. GREELEY as would have been the presence of JEFFERSON DAVIS himself.

1865–1872.

If the Republicans who are at present in league with the Copperheads do not think it impertinent, we will remind our readers that seven years ago this week, occurred an event which will forever stand prominent in history. On the 9th day of April, 1865, the City of New-York, and the whole land, was electrified by the publication of the following telegram:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 9—9 o'clock A. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix, New-York:

This Department has received the official report of the surrender, this day, of Gen. LEE and his army to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, on the terms proposed by Gen. GRANT. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

In a dispatch sent a half hour later to the victorious General by Mr. STANTON, these words occur: "The thanks of this Department and of the Government and of the people of the United States—their reverence and honor have been deserved—will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army *for all time.*" Nor did Mr. STANTON say more than the truth. Yet, seven years later, we find a busy and obtrusive crowd of malcontents, disappointed egotists and audacious Presidency-seekers, resorting to every trick and subtle practice to blacken the great fame of the victor of that day which sealed the perpetuity of the Republic, and established it firm in its place as one of the greatest Powers of the world. But the people are not so forgetful or ungrateful as the scheming politicians imagine. They know the debt they owe the modest soldier who crowned their cause with victory, and who not even turning aside to enter in triumph the city he had captured, forthwith proceeded to reap the fruits of his victory, and lend his aid in relieving the country of the heavy burden of war expenses. Appomattox Court-house has not so entirely faded from the memory of the country as Mr. GREELEY and Mr. SCHURZ may suppose, nor do the people forget that one of the greatest names in the history of the American Union is that of GRANT.

The Legislature.

The Legislature has now reached the point where it becomes the easy prey of the lobby. The hundred days during which its members are paid by the State are over, and the lobbyists well know that now is the time when their venal arguments have their greatest weight with impecunious and unprincipled legislators. The last days of the session have been, heretofore, notoriously devoted to the passage of "jobs," pushed through by the purchased votes of corrupt men. Whether the present legislature will in this respect follow the precedents of former corrupt bodies remains to be seen.

It must be confessed that the prospect is not a bright one. This Legislature was elected in the interest of reform, and great things were hoped from it by honest and unsophisticated men. It is a disgraceful fact that it has been nearly as corrupt as were the Legislatures whose members belonged body and soul to TWEED and SWEENY. The price of votes has been somewhat lower than it was last year, but the lobby has nevertheless driven a very busy trade. From twenty to thirty Republican members of the Lower House have been daily in the market, and their votes have been bought and sold at prices varying from one hundred to three hundred dollars each. These men naturally regret that they could not command higher prices, but when we publish their names, as we hope soon to do, they will at least reap a substantial notoriety. In a body which includes men like these, it is not easy to hope that we shall find any sudden inclination to honesty in the last, and proverbially the worst, days of the session.

The Legislature has, besides, flagrantly neglected the interest of this City. Its hundred days have passed without giving us a charter, without removing the Tammany officials, without, indeed, giving to New-York any of that legislative relief of which there is real pressing need. It is possible that during the few remaining days of the session there may be on the part of legislators a sudden recognition of their duties toward this City. It is not absolutely impossible that the venal men who have been in the market during the past Winter may suddenly discover that honesty is the best policy, and may vicariously spare the price of the lobby what those gains are more refined and valuable than they have hitherto been. There is certainly an opportunity still open to the Legislature to redeem itself in part from the reproach which it has justly incurred, by giving this City the legislation it imperatively needs, and by burying out of sight the corrupt "jobs" of the lobby. If, on the other hand, it refuses to do its duty, and its members vie with one another in the ignoble strife of selling their votes at the highest attainable prices, it will be remembered with a more bitter contempt than was ever the reward of any legislative body, while its infamous memory must seriously weaken the Republican Party in the State.

The Climate on the Rio Grande.

A telegraphic dispatch states that a band of Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande a few nights ago, and attacked a jail in the town of Edinburgh. Their object was to effect the release of cattle-thieves who had been caught and locked up there. The expedition was successful, the prisoners were released, and the whole party returned in triumph to their own territory. It is said that the Sheriff of the county had been previously warned that a rescue was to be attempted; but, either because the notice was too short, or for some other unexplained reason, this extraordinary and audacious step, so far from being prevented, was not even interrupted. Thus the spectacle is presented of an American prison being broken open by invading freebooters, and their marauding comrades being taken quietly home again across the common frontier.

Whether this particular tale is verified or not, it is high time these lawless Mexican borderers should be taught a sharp lesson; and we are glad to know that the Washington authorities are resolved that it shall not be long deferred. For some years the "Free Zone," as it is called, along the line of the Rio Grande, has been the theatre not only of thieving, but of smuggling, sometimes on a very large scale. It has been in the incidental encounters brought on by the latter that so many United States Revenue officers have lost their lives. Of course, many protests have been made against these abuses. But the Mexican Government has always been either unable or unwilling to interfere. That the Texans are not without warrant in their indignant and almost universal assertion, that the lack of will has more to do with the matter than the lack of power, is pretty evident. If Gen. CORTINA, the ranking officer of the Juarez Government at present on the line of the Rio Grande, is innocent of complicity in the recent Mexican raids and cattle-thefts, appearances certainly tell very strongly against him. It is true that the boundary between the two countries is long, no less than fifteen hundred miles in extent. But the heaviest of the stock robberies have occurred within quite a limited space, and that space is suspiciously near Gen. CORTINA'S Head-quarters. There is, in truth, strong circumstantial proof that the Mexican Army has for some time been fed in a considerable measure on beef stolen from American graziers. The cattle have at all events been driven by thousands over the Rio Grande; and great numbers of them have been directly traced into CORTINA'S lines.

It is possible that some of the stories of Mexican outrages on the frontier may have been greatly exaggerated. But their number, and, in many instances, their circumstantial character, forbid us to doubt that there is too much truth in them. Where there is such a deal of smoke there must be some fire. Besides, official papers corroborate common report; and the statement which is now substantiated, that many of the best of the American settlers in the neighborhood have left, or are preparing to leave, clearly shows the reality of the grievances under which they have labored. All this must be remedied, and at once. The exact shape of all the measures of relief will of course be a matter for official determination. That a Commission of Enquiry should proceed to take evidence of the amount of property stolen, and that a demand for restitution should subsequently be made upon the Mexican Government, seems only proper. A further demand under the Treaty for the delivery of persons who have committed murders on Texan soil, or who have been engaged in such acts as the attack on the Edinburgh jail, should also be made. Meanwhile the United States troops on the line should be largely reinforced without delay. Gen. MCCOOK has nothing like the force he should have, and the reasons for strengthening him are more imperative just now than for the bestowal of reinforcements anywhere else. The anarchy in Mexico appears to be as chronic as ever, and it seems unavoidable that we should put ourselves in a position to enforce the redress we may otherwise ask for in vain. We would gladly see justice done without resort to either acts or threats of annexation, or Protectorate; but if justice cannot be had by fair means, there is plenty of room to enforce it by the strong arm between the confines of Arizona and the Isthmus of Darien.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the Legislature.

The little spirit that sits up aloft and takes care of legislators' board bills, is evidently a railroad corporation. Erie is, unhappily, no longer able to discharge this beneficent function, but, with that delicate consideration for the wants of others which so uniformly distinguishes him, Commodore VANDERBILT seems to have kindly undertaken the job. Of course, we do not pretend that money has been actually seen to pass from the Commodore's agents to the pockets of impecunious members. Even in the halcyon days of March, 1869, when JAY GOULD'S health required his temporary sojourn at Albany, and when men in whom that potentate "did not take much stock" got $5,000 "just to smooth them over,"—even then, the actual transfer of funds would have been difficult to substantiate. But, when a piece of stupendous robbery was seen in process of being legalized, people naturally concluded that where the transaction had not a single valid argument to recommend it, there must be some occult reasons, best known to legislators themselves, to explain why they voted for it. Even so, there are not wanting now, many impartial observers, who see in the wonderful potency of Commodore VANDERBILT'S will at Albany, satisfactory evidence that JAY GOULD and Erie have found a successor who is equally impressed with the immense superiority of "substantial" arguments, over those of any other description.

It must be acknowledged that the Commodore has not displayed his accustomed judgment in the selection of his chief advocate. If there be a man in the Legislature whose championship is sufficient to discredit any cause, and whose company all honest men would instinctively avoid, that man is TOM FIELDS. Perhaps, however, the railroad king has not calculated so wide of the mark, after all. For is not the mere fact of FIELDS being in the Legislature at all a proof that the old leaven is still pretty strongly represented at Albany? For the election of FIELDS the Legislature is not responsible, but they cannot evade the blame of failure to investigate the charges made against the validity of his election. Nor are they less responsible for the fact that the fugleman of Tammany, and the ex-champion of the Erie Ring, should still hold, in the City, the offices of Corporation-Attorney and of Park Commissioner. VANDERBILT may have been mistaken in supposing that he could work a "Reform" Legislature with the old instruments of corruption, but as the Legislature has chiefly shown its devotion to Reform by talking it to death, he had pretty good grounds for making the attempt which has, so far, succeeded remarkably well.

There is a strong ring of the old Erie talk in the impudent assumption of Messrs. FIELDS and JACOBS that the Harlem Railroad Company are absolute owners of Fourth-avenue—free to treat it as they pleased, without regard to the rights of the City, or the will of the people. Mr. WHITBECK'S demonstration that the Vanderbilt plan will depreciate property to the extent of twenty-five million of dollars, Speaker SMITH'S and Mr. HAWKINS' proof that the Railroad Company is simply a tenant at will, are obviously lost upon men who could profess, like FIELDS, that the Fourth-avenue track was not a nuisance; like JACOBS, that the opposition came from mere "property speculators," or, like FOLEY, that VANDERBILT'S plan would, if carried out, double the value of adjoining property. We regard the success or failure of this bill, reported in the Vanderbilt interest, as a simple test of the corruptibility of the present Legislature. If it be proved that the old opponent of Erie cannot succeed by the same tactics, to a similar kind of power, it will be an immense step gained in the progress of lasting reform.

We confess that the course of the Assembly on the Pacific Mail bill renders any such expectation somewhat Utopian. That bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 64 to 7, but was finally killed, last night, by 61 to 37. This accession of fifty-four members to the opponents of the bill is said to have been almost solely caused by a liberal expenditure of money on the part of JAY GOULD. The Ex-Presidents of Erie is understood to be "short" by several millions of dollars of Pacific Mail stocks, and he therefore found it worth while to employ the well-approved talents of A. D. HARMAN in defeating a bill which would have been extremely fatal to his calculations in stock-jobbing. That the Legislature should, in the closing days of the session, have fixed upon itself an indelible stain like this, is almost conclusive of the character which must be hereafter attached to it—a steadfast minority of honest men against a crowd of hungry politicians who only wanted the opportunity to become rogues.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Democratic papers of Indiana announce that Senator SCHURZ will begin to stump that State as soon as Congress adjourns. Senator SCHURZ has stumped Indiana once before—twelve years ago, during the memorable LINCOLN and DOUGLAS campaign. At that time he spoke from the same platform with such honored and tried champions of freedom as HENRY S. LANE, SCHUYLER COLFAX, ALBERT S. WHITE, CALEB B. SMITH, OLIVER P. MORTON and HENRY L. ELLSWORTH. Now he will figure side by side with DANIEL W. VOORHEES, who then called him "a foul-mouthed Dutch viper;" with THOS. A. HENDRICKS, who, in every speech he made in that campaign, alluded to SCHURZ as "the Lying Dutchman;" with DAVID TARPIE, who asserted that "the portrait of CARL SCHURZ could be found in every rogues' gallery in Europe;" with GRAHAM N. FITCH, who called him "a fit representative of the revolutionary riffraff thrown upon the shores of America;" with J. J. BINGHAM, who likened him to "a yelping cur barking at the heels of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS," and with numerous other prominent Democrats, who assailed him at that time in the coarsest Billingsgate. Surely, no fault can be found with these Democratic leaders for now petting and flattering SCHURZ and eulogizing "the genius" of the "great and illustrious" Senator from Missouri, because they want him to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for them; but that he should now be found cheek-by-jowl with the men who in 1860 could not find epithets foul enough to express their scorn and contempt for him, is a proof of rare forgiveness and self-abnegation.

A tug-boat burst her boiler at Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, causing the death of six men. The cause seems to have been the carelessness of the engineer combined with the bad condition of the boiler. The boiler was twelve years old, and was generally understood to be worn out and unfit for service. The engineer and firemen, just before the explosion, were not at their posts, but were engaged in the pleasant pastime of watching a dog-fight. When those who should be in charge of a worn-out boiler prefer to witness a dog-fight rather than to attend to their duty, an explosion is only what ought to be expected. For the carelessness of the engineer, there is probably no one to be blamed but himself. It does seem, however, as if the men who are paid to inspect steam-boilers are not altogether blameless for permitting a twelve-year-old boiler, notoriously worn out, to be kept in service.

The *World*, yesterday, devoted nearly seven columns of its space to an effort to prove that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS deserves the support of Irish-American citizens. It bases plainly impossible for the Democratic Party to elect a candidate taken from its own ranks, the shrewder leaders are now endeavoring to induce their voters to support a Republican—provided one can be found who will accept a Democratic nomination. There is no reason, however, to suppose that in the event of supporting a Republican, the Democratic Party will change in any other respect its traditional policy. It will, as in days past, devote its energies to bidding for the Irish vote. The candidate, whoever he may be, must first of all make himself acceptable to the men who murdered negroes in the draft riots, and tried to murder Protestants last July. Probably this sort of thing may meet Mr. ADAMS' views—and possibly it may not.

A statement was made in the State Senate that Mr. OPDYKE had been abundantly repaid by the Press for the crushing array of figures which he furnished from the Controller's office in relation to the Tammany frauds. That statement is inaccurate. These figures were supplied to the Press simply because they were, strictly speaking, public property. The service which their publication has rendered to every tax-payer, amply justifies the recognition which Senator O'BRIEN claims for them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

"GLI UGONOTTI" AT THE ACADEMY.

A crammed house assembled last night to listen to "The Huguenots," the masterpiece of its writer, at the Academy. To learn to appreciate the mystery, the variety and the grandeur of a work like "The Huguenots," is in itself almost a musical education. In it MEYERBEER shows the ripened fruits of hard study with the splendor of a yet undimmed imagination. In it he shows the increasing and magnificent scope of modern instrumentation. He shows how, without discarding the old, a fresh glory may be acquired from the new. He shows how it may be possible for one man to unite the ascetic majesty of the antique chorals with the warm sensuousness of modern love-song. "The Huguenots" is German, and it is Italian; and moreover, as first acted, and in consonance with its scene, it is French. For MEYERBEER, when he composed it, had learned to be cosmopolite in manner as well as catholic in passion; and, almost the Shakespeare of the lyric drama, to write not for a day but for all time.

All people who know what "The Huguenots" is, and what its thorough equipment, in the full stage sense, demands, feel a certain regret mingled with their satisfaction whenever they hear it is to be attempted on our stage. Not because of the artists, necessarily; since it has sometimes happened that singers of distinguished reputation, even in these most exacting parts, have sung here in the work; but because of the great cost and nice taste essential fitly to carry out the composer's meaning, and because the two or three representations at most looked for cannot be expected to bear the needful expense of a worthy production. Better things will be achieved by and by, as we have often ventured to predict. It will be found to "pay" to bring out opera in New-York on the most magnificent scale; and then, let the artists who are the centre of the picture be whom they may, the setting will not be unworthy of their merit or their fame—or, let us hope, of those of the composer.

To say that the *mise en scène*—there is no shorter way of putting it—was much nearer perfection last night at the Academy than we have seen it before there when "The Huguenots" has been attempted would scarcely be needful. But we believe that, with some exceptions, the singing—and this is especially true of the chief scenes and passages of the principals—surpassed any like dealing with MEYERBEER'S numbers yet heard in America. We do not forget, but vividly remember, the opera as sung at its best in New-Orleans; nor that French singers, as well as the French tongue, are perhaps happier in the work no less than in "Robert" and other operas first sung in, and intended for, representation in the French capital. But, remembering this, the passion, the imagination and diversity of last night's interpretation—its melodic charm and histrionic force—fairly eclipsed all that we remember of "The Huguenots" as sung here before, and richly, very richly merited the applause which it repeatedly drew down.

We cannot affect to say that we think Mme. PAREPA-ROSA an ideal *Valentine*; yet she sings the music exquisitely; and in some of the grander scenes—we instance that of the fourth act as the best example—she fairly seemed to rise to sublimity. Something of this may have been caught from the electrical feeling of Herr WACHTEL, who, whatever may be said of his lack of elegance, or of the finer musical graces, undoubtedly has that subtle and mysterious force that we call magnetism, and sometimes, by stress of it, sways his audience at his will. Mr. SANTLEY is, by long odds, the best *M. de Nevers* we have heard here, and exactly the same thing may be said of the *Urbano* of Miss PHILLIPS. With such a quartet some noble effects were looked for in "The Huguenots" as things of course, even with a hardly competent *Marcello*. Yet it is not to deal in hyperbole to say that more was arrived at on this occasion than even the sanguine thought to hear. Genuine enthusiasm was provoked, and it was the child of genuine artistic desert. More of the music was given than has sometimes been heard here; and that fact was appreciated. Great pains had been taken with the chorus—if not quite so much with the orchestra—and *that* was well approved. The stage was at least decently set—and the superiority here was not unheeded. In all these regards, and despite the wretched ballet, there were evinced respect for the composer, for the eminent singers who interpreted him, and for the audience; and to none was there wanting the due meed of approbation. We must not omit to say that Miss RIDGWAY, the *Marguerite de Valois* of the night, and a creditable pupil of Sig. ALBITES, was heard to advantage, and freely applauded; or that, with the exception of her horse who was sometimes obstreperous, her train was almost worthy of their august mistress. The performance was not everything that could be wished—who will ever see a perfect performance of "The Huguenots" or of "William Tell"—but there was enough in it to deserve warm commendation, and to warrant the public in being grateful to Mr. ROSA for producing it.

Musical.

NILSSON MATINÉE.

"Faust" will be sung at Wallack's Theatre this afternoon, with Misses NILSSON and CARY and MM. CAPOUL, JAMET and BARRE, in the quintet of leading rôles. The company will appear in Philadelphia next week.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

Signor CARLO PATTI'S Concert takes place at Steinway Hall to-night. It will enlist the services of Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Mme. DE LUSSAN and of Messrs. TOM KARL and COOTE. At Chickering Hall, M. VILANOVA will play in an attractive soirée musicale.

Stations on the Floor of the Produce Exchange.

Some political differences between two members of the Produce Exchange, hailing from Hoboken, led to a personal collision yesterday on the main floor of the building, though without serious injury to either of the belligerents, other than to expose them to the penalty of expulsion or suspension for disturbing the order of proceedings. One of the contestants is said to have been a successful candidate for a local office in Jersey City, and the other an unsuccessful aspirant for the same position.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

"Liberal" Republicanism Repudiated by Its Alleged Friends.

Endorsement of Grant's Administration in This City—Important Movement Among the Germans for Reform.

THE COLORED MEN.

Labor Reform and "Liberal" Republicanism Repudiated by the New-Orleans Convention—A Resolution on Charles Sumner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 12.—The States of California and New-York were represented today. Mr. DOUGLASS has not yet arrived. He is expected this evening. Mr. LANGSTON telegraphed to the Convention from Washington:

"I have just returned from Cincinnati and am en route to the Convention. I was prevented from coming by the freshet. Mr. DOUGLASS is on his way. Let our demand be, first, legal equality; second, the passage of the Civil Rights bill. Congress will not adjourn without its passage. It will probably pass next week. Let there be no rupture of the Republican Party, for a rupture of its ranks defeats good Government, by giving the power to the Democracy. The Labor Reform and Liberal Republican Conventions affording us and the country no good."

At 4 o'clock Mr. RAPIER's resolution of no sympathy or connection with the Labor Reformers or "Liberal" Republicans, was carried by 28 to 12.

Mr. PINCHBACK, of Louisiana, offered this resolution:

Resolved, That Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, by his disinterested advocacy of our rights and his consummate statesmanship in securing a recognition of these rights in the Constitution of the United States, has rendered himself to the colored people of the nation; and until Hon. CHAS. SUMNER shall himself announce his secession from the Republican Party we shall hold him to be as he has ever been, one of the purest and ablest members of our great party.

Adopted.

Last evening Messrs. MARTIN, CLARK and CARDOZO addressed a large concourse of people in the church on Common-street. All they ask for themselves and their people is legalized civil rights.

This Convention is a very able and intelligent body of colored men, and its action thus far is worthy of respectful consideration.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

Ex-Gov. Newell Denies that He will Attend the Bolters' Convention.

EX-GOV. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, shows in the following card to the Trenton *State Gazette*, that no one was authorized to say he would attend the bolters' "mass-meeting" in Camden, which SCOVEL attempted to hold on Thursday:

ALLENTOWN, N. J., April 9, 1872.

Editor State Gazette:

Please announce for me that I have no knowledge of any mass-meeting to be held at Camden to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and that is is not my intention to be a member of that body.

Yours very truly and respectfully,

WM. A. NEWELL.

Messrs. CHAS. P. SMITH and JOHN S. MITCHELL, who were also mentioned in the *Tribune's* telegram as certain to attend the meeting, also repudiated the entire affair, they never having heard of the "movement" until the dispatch containing their names was published. The Convention was to have been held on Thursday, but did not meet, owing to the absence of any one except Mr. SCOVEL. Liberal Republicanism in New-Jersey evidently are scarce.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republicans.

At a meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening, it was

Resolved, That the recent glorious victories achieved by the Republicans of New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, are particularly gratifying to us at this time, and is evidence that our grand old party still lives intact, and impregnable alike from the assaults of our common and ancient foe as well as from the insidious and hence more dangerous allies, the traitors in our own ranks, who, like the Judas of Universalism, and even by treachery, have sought to disrupt the Republican Party, and deliver the Government into the hands of its enemies by restoring to power the party whose hands are red with the blood of our brothers.

Resolved, That these victories, with the indorsement received in the Republican State Conventions of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Florida, held during the present week, are but the echo of the sentiments of the great Republican Party of the Union, and significant of their approval of the Administration of our great leader, President GRANT, and of his triumphant re-election.

Resolved, That we declare our unswerving confidence in the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, in his integrity and devotion to the interests of the people; that we have cause to rejoice in domestic peace, the reduction of the public debt, the faithful collection of the revenue, and the restoration of the national credit, and for a policy which has won the admiration of the people in our own and foreign lands.

The Germans of the Twenty-Second Ward Indorse the Charter and Denounce Senator Tiemann.

The following declaration was adopted at the last meeting of the German-American Association of the Twenty-second Ward of New-York, (Senatorial District,) being in full sympathy of feeling and opinion with the reform movement of this City, and renewing our frequently-expressed confidence in the devotion and ability of the Committee of Seventy, express our pain and disappointment at the delay in passing a charter for the City of New-York, and at the pernicious amendments grafted on the charter as it came to the Senate from the Assembly. And especially do we condemn the course of the Senator, Mr. D. F. TIEMANN, for the following reasons:

1. While we are far from insisting that a representative of the people should not have opinions of his own, or that he should turn his political course according to every changing breeze of public excitement; yet as little should he set up personal views and wishes against the earnest sentiment and the well-matured conviction of his constituents. While the large majority of citizens of New-York, and especially those of the Eighth Senatorial District, have continued to feel and act in the spirit of the ever memorable 7th of November, 1871, and the 14th of March, 1872, expressed their sympathy with the indorsement given at the mass-meeting, when the Committee of Seventy asked the sense of the citizens on the charter for which they had labored, Senator TIEMANN, indorsed with enthusiastic and remarkable unanimity) Senator TIEMANN has separated himself by his remarks, speeches and votes concerning the new charter for the City of New-York, entirely from his constituents. It is idle and dishonorable to claim the privilege of divergence of opinion, as if new questions had sprung up between the election and Mr. TIEMANN's legislative career in Albany, when in fact the first and simplest principle of democratic government had to be incorporated in the charter.

There may be, for example, an honest difference of opinion whether the Mayor should appoint all heads of Departments or whether they should be elected by the Common Council; but no sophistry ever so finely spun will convince the sound common sense of the people that it be not treason to Democratic principles to use the occasion of framing a new charter for the maintenance of two men in office for a term exceeding that of the Mayor and the Common Council, or to empower two Judges to select the Commissioners of a certain Department, and through that to the appointee of the heads of the other Departments is left to the Common Council, and through that to the people.

3. While, then, voting for these outrageous amendments to the charter exposes all the Senators who did it to the grave suspicion that they were actuated by other considerations than those for the public good, in Senator TIEMANN's case it fills the cup to overflow with moral certainty that his course was shaped by personal ends, and that he made the interests of this City subservient to his own. It was he who, against the request of the Committee of Citizens, and (and the motion was carried) that Mr. G. M. VAN NORT and A. H. GUERNSEY be retained in their offices, to wield, irresponsibly, for two years, the immense patronage of their respective offices. Whatever difficulties, of the characters and the magnifying of defects and the ignorance of the inoffensive provisions of the charter, could do to make it obnoxious, Mr. TIEMANN, for the last few weeks while the charter was before the Senate, has never omitted. It ill becomes him, a candidate indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, a body of citizens "existing at this moment the full confidence of the community, to denounce them now as a self-constituted body," and as a "lot of office-seekers," and to do this so flagrantly that even Senator JAMES O'BRIEN (certainly not a friend of the Committee of Seventy) felt it his duty to rebuke Mr. TIEMANN for such remarks as utterly at variance with the facts. If Senator TIEMANN now scoffs at and defeats the charter of the Committee of Seventy as an aristocratic proposition, and if he so strongly misjudges those who, in the Committee of Seventy, committee of fifty, and mass meeting, have assumed the responsibility of giving to New-York a new charter, why did he, and such Senators as were of his way of thinking, confine the Committee of Seventy to their seats and desks for eleven weeks and not prepare a new one? It will not be said that this time was passed in studying and perfecting it, or that the amendments were for reasons to improve and not mar the charter. This charter is so harmonious and organic that it does not bear material changes; it must either be cast aside entirely or adopted without alterations.

The only reasonable explanation of Senator TIEMANN before the citizens of this city is that he has personal ends to serve, and as being made for personal ends, and not from any honest difference of opinion with his constituents.

4. It is with pain and deep indignation that we have to state that Mr. TIEMANN, elected to the Senate as a representative, to which office our confidence has been given him; and we earnestly request that he may be called upon by his constituents to the source of his commission to leave the Senate Chamber of this City of New-York, refusing as it came from the Assembly, or else think his resign his seat in the Senate.

M. GROS, President.

A. WARNECKEROSEN, Secretary.

Formation of a German Council of Political Reform.

A number of German Reformers, having become dissatisfied with the management of the existing German Reform organization, headed by Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, to whose leadership they object, met at No. 540 Third-avenue, last night, for the purpose of forming a German Reform organization in the interests of Liberal reform. Dr. MEYER presided, and Dr. ADOLPH MEYER acted as Secretary. The Committee of Organization submitted a report, advising that a central organization be formed, composed of three delegates from each Ward Association, under the name of the German Council of Political Reform, for the purpose of which all professional politicians shall be excluded. The report further protested against being represented by the Beethoven Hall central organization in the Council of Political Reform. The report was adopted, and committees were appointed on constitution and permanent organization.

Meeting of Senator O'Brien's Friends.

The constituents of Senator JAMES O'BRIEN, of the Sixteenth Assembly District held a meeting at No. 320 Third-avenue last evening. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully, yet earnestly, urge upon our Senator to withdraw his resignation as our representative for the Sixteenth Senatorial District, and that we declare emphatically that the acceptance of Senator O'BRIEN of this issue would greatly weaken, if not destroy, the efficiency of the Reform Party in this district.

A committee was then appointed to present Senator O'BRIEN with a copy of the resolutions, after which the meeting adjourned.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Convention—The Liberal Movement in Ohio, and its Prospects—Halstead vs. Corcoran in the Ohio Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, April 10, 1872.

The forthcoming Cincinnati Convention is exciting some curiosity and discussion. Two months ago there was a hope among the disaffected that the Convention might prove an epoch, or, at least, have some political character. The recent elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and the harmonious action of all Republican State Conventions thus far held, have left the friends of that movement entirely hopeless and miserable. In Ohio the movement never had any strength. The Republican Party of this State has never been divided by factions nor demoralized by the wrangles of ambitious men. Today it is intact, and the enthusiastic indorsement given President GRANT at the recent State Convention; the unusual number present, and the spirit of harmony and kindliness that pervaded all the deliberations, make it safe to say that the party is irresistible. It is now very generally conceded that the Cincinnati movement has no power, either for good or evil. It can neither reform the Democracy, nor weaken the Republican Party. Under the most favorable circumstances, it cannot poll more than one thousand votes in the State. The Prohibitionists last year polled 4,084 votes for Governor, and this party during the campaign were scarcely considered worth a newspaper paragraph in the campaign journals, and our stump orators never referred to it. The movement has no hold on the public, because the public don't know what the movement expects to accomplish. The leaders are harmonious in nothing except the abuse of the President.

The so-called Liberal movement in Ohio, born more than one year ago. It was then called "a new departure," and was inaugurated a few days after Gen. COX returned to Cincinnati from his labors in Gen. GRANT's Cabinet. There were thirty-six signers to the "new departure" call, and its seductive charms were—"civil service reform," "revenue tariff" and "general amnesty." All this time Gen. GRANT's Administration was at its lowest ebb, and the new departure was regarded with some trepidation by the leading politicians of the Republican Party. The movement was pushed with considerable vigor, by speeches, circulars, letters, &c., in all parts of the State. But after we had gathered the harvest, and when the pippins were ripe in October, the people went to the polls and increased the Republican vote from 321,709 in 1870, to 329,539 in 1871—and left us the handsome majority of 30,162. Cincinnati, (Hamilton County,) where the "new departure" nest was built, produced no chickens—the Republican vote in 1871 being 17,843 against 17,681 the year previous—and thus "new departure" departed unto death. Then came the Missouri muddle, culminating in the production of that illustrious duo—deep bass and shrill falsetto—FRANK BLAIR and CARL SCHURZ. The apparent success of the Missouri combination in placing these remarkable adventurers again on their feet, inspirited just four, and no more, of the "new departure" champions to try again. And here are the names: Gen. COX, Judge STANLEY MATHEWS, Judge HOADLEY, and Judge STALLO. The succinct platform of these four Ohio "Liberals," is the effort of Gen. COX: he gives himself anew as its first borabing. A General, without any army, at the opening of an important campaign, is neither to be envied or dreaded; and it would be extreme cruelty to censure Gen. COX. We all admire the General in Ohio, and "love him for the dangers he has passed," but as a political forerunner, he has never plucked a laurel. After the war, (1865,) the Republicans of Ohio nominated him for Governor. It was in this campaign that the General produced that remarkable letter, known as the Oberlin letter, in which he took strong ground against the enfranchisement of the African race. He elaborated in fine textile style the ideas of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN in favor of the colonization of the negro in one or two of the cotton States, there to be protected, educated, and sustained until extinction. Gen. COX assumed the African to be a nomadic being, with strong predilections toward becoming a nuisance, hence the political economy of ousting him.

This letter was a sensation, but its logic was lame. For instance, rats are a nuisance; they are expensive. It would be economy for every city to build a cast-iron house large enough to hold all rats to the manor born and cage them therein and feed them from the public crib. But it would be difficult to get the rats to consent to the arrangement.

In Ohio we regard Gen. COX as a classical scholar, a methodical lawyer and a serene gentleman. We have confidence in him in everything but his judgment and political discernment.

The other signers to the Cox manifesto are all good lawyers, but their political lives have been out of brief span. It is safe to say that jointly or severally, they will never turn parties or other men's political convictions topsy turvy. As a nucleus or rendezvous for Anti-GRANT recruits, they will be able to muster them all in their respective law-offices during the year 1872.

We are having a trifle of a breeze just now in this capital city. For the first time in the history of our State, a member is on trial, charged with bribery. The victim is Hon. THOS. CORCORAN, of Cincinnati, an impetuous young Irish Democrat, and the charge is that he (CORCORAN) received one thousand dollars to suppress a Lottery bill, which was pending in the House of Representatives, during the last session of the General Assembly. MURAT HALSTEAD, Esq., editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, makes the charge, and a Committee of the House is now engaged in the investigation. This investigation is the culmination of a controversy between HALSTEAD and CORCORAN—the former assailing the latter in his *Commercial*, and the latter making a counter-assault on the floor of the House under a question of privilege. The journalistic mind of Cincinnati has been sorely vexed during the past month, and the personalities indulged in between the leading editors of the *Commercial* and *Enquirer* have never been equaled in the annals of Western slangwhanging literature.

J. C. D.

The Fair for the Homeopathic Hospital.

A fair is now being held in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, on Fourteenth-street, in aid of the project for a Homeopathic hospital. It is proposed to erect the institution on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, whereon is greatly needed. The fair is conducted by a numerous Committee of influential ladies, of whom Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT is President. A spicy paper called the *Bazaldrum* is published daily, and a really fine collection of paintings is on exhibition. The attendance of homeopathic physicians is very large in this City, and institution many of our most wealthy citizens, who have contributed freely to the art exhibition of this fair. The profession claim that very remarkable results are obtained by homeopathic treatment of surgical cases, and certainly they ought to be encouraged in extending its benefits gratuitously to the poor.

Mr. BRENTANO, (No. 39 Union-square,) has received a great variety of new publications by the last steamers. Among them are the *Argosy*, *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, *London Society*, *Cornhill Magazine*, *Belgravia*, *Saint Paul's Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, *The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, *The Mariner and Dress-maker*—a sufficient variety of reading to please every taste.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The difficulty between the managers of the Grand Opera-house and certain ticket speculators has been amicably settled.

FRANCIS F. SHADDUCK, of No. 925 First-avenue, died yesterday from injuries received on the 5th ult., while at work in a saw-mill.

Rev. Dr. BERNARD will deliver a lecture on the present state of the question of "Municipal Reform," this evening at Cooper Union.

Sixteen boxes of mutineers were found yesterday in front of No. 68 Water-street, and are supposed to be a portion of the proceeds of a burglary.

In the United States Bankruptcy Court yesterday, an involuntary petition was filed against the Market Fire Insurance Company, New-York City.

OWEN TURNEY, charged with smuggling, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner SHIELDS, the Government witnesses not being in attendance.

Controller GREEN will pay today the salaries of the attendants in the District (Civil) Courts, from Sept. 11, 1871, to March 31, 1872, amounting to $13,000.

SIMEON LANGFORD, of No. 339 Cherry-street, while carrying a pail of hot pitch on Pier No. 30 East River, fell, and the pitch spattered over his face and eyes, injuring him severely.

THOMAS BARTON, a boarder at the Marlborough House, Sixth-avenue, was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday for stealing a gold watch and $18 in money from F. WRIGHT.

ANNIE BROWN, aged nineteen, residing at No. 62 Columbia-street, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday morning, by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. She is out of danger.

Yesterday was the ninety-fifth anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT OLAY. The City Festival Association of this City having been disbanded, there was no public observance of the day.

The burning of straw beds, the smoke of which nightly foul the air of many up-town streets, gives unmistakable evidence of the near approach of that annual plague—moving day.

The Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade and Ship-owners Association, held a private meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. JAMES W. POWELL, a well known physician, and Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, of this State, died suddenly, yesterday, at his residence, No. 107 East Thirty-fourth-street.

HERMAN FOX, of No. 417 Fifth-street, while sitting on the string-piece at Pier No. 18 North River, yesterday, was killed by being crushed between the ferry-boat *New-Brunswick*, of the Jersey City line, and the piles.

By a typographical error in the TIMES of Thursday last, Mr. WM. R. W. CHAMBERS, charged with bribery in connection with the whisky frauds, was stated to have "forfeited his bail," instead of "perfected his bail."

The National Base Ball Association met last evening at No. 8 Eighth-avenue, and adopted the rule of 1871, governing the pitching, in place of an "amendment" which had, by mistake, appeared in the new rules.

Yesterday morning, six bags, containing 1,000 pounds of sugar, and as many containing 1,200 pounds of pork, were found secreted on a lighter at Pier No. 50 East River. The property is supposed to have been stolen by river thieves.

City Paymaster WHELAN, who has occupied his position for a number of years, sent his resignation to the Controller yesterday, and it was accepted. It is said that no successor will be appointed, as the office is to be abolished.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COULTER, PHILIP MILLER was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail, charged with obtaining, by means of a confidence game, $100 from PHILIP BROWN, of No. 441 East Fifteenth-street.

For more than a year the large opening which formerly served as the face of the Fulton Ferry clock has been closed, and passengers greatly miss the accustomed indicator as to the necessity to hasten in approaching their places of business in the morning.

The New Seamen's Exchange, Nos. 166 and 168 Cherry-street, is to be dedicated next Wednesday. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver an address, and it is expected Secretary ROBESON and numerous prominent officers of the Navy will be present.

The recent purchase of eight lots on the north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, for $380,000, is reported to be for the proposed erection of a new church for Rev. Dr. HALL. The plot has a front on the former of 100 feet and a depth on the street of 200 feet.

It was rumored yesterday that a creditor of the Staten Island Railroad Company will soon file a petition in bankruptcy against it; and that, if thrown into bankruptcy, the Company will, after paying a percentage of its liabilities, dissolve, form a new Company, and thus evade the heavy judgments against it.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, at their meeting last night, passed a resolution requesting Mr. JOHN W. LYON to withdraw his resignation as delegate to the General Committee from that District, and solicit him to continue to serve on the Committee. The rooms of the Association will be changed to No. 497 Fourth-avenue after the 1st of May.

At a meeting of the New-York Liberal Club last evening, HORACE GREELEY was elected President; W. L. Ormsby, Jr., J. H. Staats and Henry D. Lloyd, Vice-Presidents; D. Spalding, Secretary; C. L. Balch, Corresponding Secretary; R. L. Duggdale, Treasurer; Henry Evans, Librarian; Geo. P. Rowell, T. B. Wakeman and J. K. H. Wilcox, Trustees.

Five Japanese gentlemen, headed by ZANKORY SARASKI, acting Minister of the Judicial Department, Japan, and a member of the Japanese Embassy to the United States, made the circuit of the Civil Courts yesterday, and were introduced to the several Judges. They seemed to take much interest in what they saw, the junior members of the company making notes as they passed from one Court to another.

Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, Knights Templar, have chosen the following officers for the ensuing Templar year: George W. Southwick, E. C.; W. A. Blake, G.; C. V. R. Ackerman, C. G.; John Cook, T.; W. H. Miller, R.; P. L. Hoffman, P.; Henry C. Nichols, S. W.; Fred. Ford, J. W.; J. Doty, Sr., B.; C. Toope, 8 w. B.; E. B. Dakin, W.; C. O. Kemp, Third G.; A. Hora, Jr., Second G.; C. F. Beck, First G.; Robert Stephens, W. T. Woodruff and A. B. Deraisonne, Trustees. The election was followed by a banquet.

A meeting of the Central Under-ground Railway Company was held yesterday. A large number of the leading capitalists of the City and of representatives of the various railroad lines of New-Jersey, New-York and Connecticut were present. The Vanderbilt Rapid Transit bill introduced into the Legislature by Senator ROBERTSON, of Westchester, was denounced as unjust. Subscriptions amounting to $3,600,000 were yesterday added to the stock of the Company.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn banks and the Trust Company have agreed to pay three and a half per cent. interest on their deposits of city funds.

ABIGAIL FLETCHER was sentenced yesterday to the Penitentiary for six months by Justice VOORHIES, for a felonious entrance into the residence of Mrs. BINGHAM, No. 70 North Third-street.

Work has been actively resumed on the East River Bridge. The Brooklyn pier is now 85 feet above high-water mark, and will be pushed to 100 feet more this season. The total elevation is to be 276 feet.

The Williamsburg Saengerbund has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, L. FRUMS; Vice-President, L. FRANKLICH; Secretary, CHAS. VORGANG; Financial Secretary, C. L. RALOH; Corresponding Secretary, R. L. DUGDALE; Treasurer; Henry Evans, Librarian; Geo. P. Rowell, T. B. Wakeman and J. K. H. Wilcox, Trustees.

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A meeting of the Central Under-ground Railway Company was held yesterday. A large number of the leading capitalists of the City and of representatives of the various railroad lines of New-Jersey, New-York and Connecticut were present. The Vanderbilt Rapid Transit bill introduced into the Legislature by Senator ROBERTSON, of Westchester, was denounced as unjust. Subscriptions amounting to $3,600,000 were yesterday added to the stock of the Company.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn banks and the Trust Company have agreed to pay three and a half per cent. interest on their deposits of city funds.

ABIGAIL FLETCHER was sentenced yesterday to the Penitentiary for six months by Justice VOORHIES, for a felonious entrance into the residence of Mrs. BINGHAM, No. 70 North Third-street.

Work has been actively resumed on the East River Bridge. The Brooklyn pier is now 85 feet above high-water mark, and will be pushed to 100 feet more this season. The total elevation is to be 276 feet.

The Williamsburg Saengerbund has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, L. FRUMS; Vice-President, L. FRANKLICH; Secretary, CHAS. VORGANG; Financial Secretary, C. L. RALOH; Corresponding Secretary, R. L. DUGDALE; Treasurer; Henry Evans, Librarian; Geo. P. Rowell, T. B. Wakeman and J. K. H. Wilcox, Trustees.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Pennsylvania Central railroad Company are about to build a fourth passenger depot in Newark.

The work of laying out the grounds of the new park, recently purchased by the United Hanuman Corps, near Weehawken, has been commenced.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders for the next year will stand as follows: Democrats, fifteen; Republicans, fourteen; and Independent, two.

CHARLES RICHMOND, a resident of Mount Holly, was fatally injured on Thursday while attempting to get on a train near that place. He died a short time after.

The Jersey City Board of Canvassers met yesterday for the examination of the returns of the Charter election. The canvass of the vote for MAYOR was completed, and resulted in giving a majority of 1,496 for Mayor O'NEILL.

The Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation yesterday held its first meeting and organized for the year. The Board of Finance is composed of the Presidents of the Police and Fire Commissioners, the Board of Works, Board of Aldermen, and the Mayor, and as all the Boards have re-elected their former Presidents, and Mayor O'NEILL has been re-elected, its composition has not been changed. President GILBERT, of the Board of Works, was elected President.

The artists of Hindostan and China, at a very remote period, probably knew the art of cutting and polishing diamonds, but the only material they used was corundum—earth siliceous—and their appliances were of extreme simplicity, so that the peculiar beauty and value of the stone could not be brought out.

In 1456, a young man, named LOUIS BERGHEM, of Bruges, endeavored to polish one diamond against another. He made a partial success, sufficient to warrant him in constructing a polishing wheel, on which, by means of diamond powder, he was enabled to cut and polish the stone, as other gems are by emery.

Before this time diamonds were set precisely as they arrived from the mines. Such is the demand for skilled labor to polish the many small stones which are constantly found, that the expense of preparing the stones for the market is greatly enhanced, while at the same time the raw material has risen greatly in price at the mines. Then, again, one-half of the rough diamonds are destroyed by cutting and polishing. These are the causes which make diamonds command so large a price.

The diamonds offered at the establishment of Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, No. 12 John-street, (upstairs,) New-York, are re-selected from large importations, among which are many gems, as well as others possessing less merit, well worthy the consideration of critical purchasers.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Piano for the Drawing-Room.

The celebrity so justly attaching to the firm-name of Messrs. GEORGE STECK & Co. seems likely to be increased through the success attending their efforts to supply the musical community with a parlor grand piano-forte, moderate in dimensions, yet as powerfully and brilliantly toned as the more imposing-looking concert grand. The grand is the most perfect of the three varieties of pianos, and the fact that it is coming into greater demand for parlor use speaks encouragingly for the standard of taste and executive skill at which our amateurs have arrived. We cannot speak too highly of the qualities of tone shown in this latest example of Messrs. STECK & Co.'s skill. The absolute purity of each note, when coupled with volume and an unvarying equality throughout the entire scale, are peculiarities of the "Steck tone," known to every connoisseur. But time has developed another point in favor of their manufacture—its durability. The Steck pianos are under no remarkable force to their leading qualities as for their remarkable tone, and the purchaser of a Steck piano may reasonably account himself the possessor of a life-long treasure.—*Fifth-avenue Journal.*

A. Raymond & Co.,

CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS

BOYS' CLOTHING

OF EVERY SIZE, READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

—*Advertisement.*

Samson's Donkey Jawbone was a mild weapon in comparison with LYON's improved Powder. Millions of the black and brown Philistines, popularly called bed-bugs, cockroaches, ants and fleas, go down before this tremendous extinguisher of insect life. A turn of the terrible jaw of the Powder, and there they are, as many awaken in a pinch of it, reader, without the slightest danger.—*Advertisement.*

"The man who laughs" at VICTOR HUGO, never laughed as pleasantly as he who sees redheaded lovers and others of dark hair done to the effect of PHALON'S Chemical Hair Invigorator. Of the thousands of both sexes who are today in peril of baldness, not one need lose another fiber. The Invigorator's guaranteed agreement such a contingency. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Nothing is so convenient and efficacious for cleaning windows as ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' Sapolio.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

SUNDAY EDITION—TRIPLE SHEET.

TRIPLE SHEET.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE DAILY TIMES of Sunday, April 14, will be issued as a TRIPLE SHEET of twelve pages, in which will be presented sundry features of special interest.

Among the original sketches specially prepared for this edition will be found a humorous and graphic sketch entitled OUR FRIENDS THE WILD BEASTS, being an account of a recent visit to a menagerie, in which are described the leading features of the show, with some interesting glimpses into the life of a WILD BEAST KEEPER, his trials, troubles and pleasures.

SATURDAY NIGHT IN GRAND-STREET is the title of another article, in which are described the lights and shadows of City Life, as observed on the East Side. The shops, the markets, the people, and their characterization, are sketched in a way that will prove interesting.

Another paper is entitled LIFE IN THE COUNTRY, and gives in a narrative form the remarkable experiences of a New-York family who sought a suburban home.

THE TROUBLES OF A CAR-DRIVER afford the subject of the fourth of our Sunday articles. In this paper the annoyances encountered by City railroad drivers are given, the recital showing how much that overworked class have to endure.

Under the head of MORMON POLITICS is given a conversation with a prominent Gentile for many years a resident at Salt Lake. Much interesting information regarding Mormon life will be found in this article, giving an insight into the aims of the Mormons in seeking admission into the Union.

TERRIBLE PUNISHMENTS, the sixth of the series, is a description of the modes of punishing criminals in Russia and Turkey. The manner of administering the knout and the bastinado are vividly depicted by the writer, who witnessed both operations.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

ART ABROAD, a letter from a special correspondent in Paris, giving the latest gossip of the European studios.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE from our own correspondents, giving interesting details of current events already briefly noticed by telegraph.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

ART NOTES from local studios, giving the latest Gossip about the newest pictures.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip, at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 5 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News continued to the Daily Times of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading hotels in Europe.

S. P. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, Agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

It is Well to Get Clear of a Bad Cough or Cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

A Simple Trial of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudice of the mother.

Skin Diseases.

FOUT'S Improved Cucumber and Pimple Remedy. The Best Medicine of the age. It warranted to cure Pimply Humors, Pimples and Blotched Discolorations of the face. Prepared only by Dr. E. C. FOUT, Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles And TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the well-known, safe and harmless remedy for brown discolorations of the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect Hair Dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural black or brown. All druggists sell it. 16 Bond-st.

"Nourine" is no Humbug! but a Chemical combination of recent discovery. It is indorsed by some of the most talented physicians in this country. Sold by all druggists.

New-Yorkers Please Read.—Wedding Cards, New Styles, 25c. per 100. New Monogram, 50c. each, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding Notes, Mail Cards, Monograms, orders of dancing, silk badges. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

All the best Hotels now using the Sanford Leicestershire Table Sauce, and the guests declare it the choicest relish.

Hot-water Furnaces for Warming dwellings, greenhouses, &c. C. E. ELLIS, 124 Centre-st.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, Seven Dollars. WARNOCK & CO., No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BINGHAM—SLADE.—On Wednesday evening, April 10, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., DANA B. BINGHAM to FANNY, daughter of Edward Slade Esq., of this City.

HOLMESTROM—FAY.—At Newport, R. I., on the 11th inst., by Rev. Joseph H. Lindsley, Mr. THOMAS HOLMESTROM, of New-York, to Miss CORNELIA FAY, of Newport, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Philand Fay.

MILLS—DAVIES.—On the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Adams, at the Presbyterian Church, TROY, MILLS to Miss GRACE DAVIES.

NOYES—BEARDSLEE.—On Thursday, April 11, at the house of the bride's mother, by Rev. JOHN MILLS BROWN, ELLA, only daughter of the late John Beardslee, to JOHN W. NOYES, both of this City.

PRENTISS—EDWARDS.—At Brooklyn, Thursday, April 11, 1872, in the South Congregational Church, by Rev. Henry M. Storrs, assisted by Rev. Gouverd L. Prentiss, GEORGE HUNT PRENTISS and CARLOTTE MORGAN, daughter of S. J. Edwards, Esq., No cards.

SMITH—MOTT.—On Tuesday, April 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, North New-York, by Rev. George B. Draper, J. AUGUSTUS SMITH and MARY FRANCES, only daughter of LAWRENCE P. MOTT. No cards.

STEBBINS—VAIL.—On Wednesday, April 10, at Calvary Church, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., CHARLES H. STEBBINS to MINNIE C., daughter of Henry F. Vail, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Friday, April 12, after a brief illness, at her late residence, No. 108 Lake-st., South Brooklyn, HARRIET N. WOOD, wife of Gordon C. Adams, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday, April 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Twelfth-street Reformed Church, 12th st., between 2d and 3d ave. South Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—On the 2d inst., at sea, off the Ring-ham House, Philadelphia, WILLIE, aged 10 years, and on the 4th inst., CARRIE, aged 8 years, children of William and Mary Allen, formerly of Newark, N. J., and grandchildren of Gen. Jacob Morey Allen, of Cincinnati.

Interments made at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

ASHLUM.—On Thursday, April 11, LAVINIA D., daughter of Augustus and the late Milton Ashlum, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., from her mother, No. 31 Bleecker-place, between East 10th and 11th sts., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Allentown, Penn., papers please copy.

ANDREWS.—At Bayshore, Mass., April 6, Mrs. MARY ANDREWS, widow of the late Thomas Andrews, Esq., of Providence, R. I., in the 86th year of her age.

ARCHERING.—At Greenville, N. J., April 14, 1872, GEORGE ARCHERING, aged 66 years and 4 months, formerly of Great-Chart, Kent, England, late of New-York City. He died in the Lord.

At Allentown, Penn., papers please copy.

BAYLIS.—In Brooklyn, April 10, ANNA VAN DYCK, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Alice T. Baylis, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Funeral notice in evening papers.

BELL.—At Elizabeth, Wednesday morning, April 10, of scarlet fever, THOMAS

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, April 12, JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. F. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, known as No. 16 West Fifty-first-street, with extra-size lot, 20½ by 100.5, situate on the south side of the street, 465.9 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $34,225, the purchaser being JAMES FRASHER. The lot is a fee-hold, under a Columbia College lease, dated Nov. 1, 1860, for twenty-one years, with covenant for three renewals; ground rent $450 per annum. The property sold low. JOSEPH MCGUIRE also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 31 and 33 Third-avenue, east side, between Eight and Ninth streets, opposite the Bible House, comprising a lot 40.3 by 74, with a three-story attic and cellar brick building, (with store,) upon the same, which was purchased by Mr. CLARK for $65,000. In reference to the other legal sale noticed for yesterday of four lots together, forming a plot 82.8 by 100, located on the south-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, it was announced by the auctioneer in charge, JAMES M. MILLER, that the suit involving the title to the property had been for the present withdrawn, and no other business was transacted. To-day, at the Exchange, two legal sales are expected to occur, at which real estate on Norfolk-street and Christie-street will be offered.

During the coming week the sales to take place are numerous, as will be seen by a reference to our detailed list published on Monday, and among those proposed the following are noticeable as of importance: Sale at the Exchange on Monday, April 15, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of twenty-six up-town building lots, desirably located on leading streets and avenues. Also, sale by JESE JOHNSON, Jr., at Astoria, Long Island, of 160 choice lots; auction at Washington Hall, in the town named, at 2 P. M. Free passes by boat and rail, to be had of auctioneer, No. 70 Nassau-street. Sales on Tuesday, April 16, by MILLER, WILKINS & Co., at the Exchange, of the entire block of lots, bounded respectively by One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth streets, the Boulevard and the Bloomingdale road. Sales on Wednesday, April 17, at the Exchange, by A. J. LYNCH, of the valuable marble lot of ground, with buildings, situate on the south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, by Messrs. MULLER & CO., of some twenty east-side building lots; also sale at the Exchange, on Thursday, April 18, by the last-named firm, of the Manhattanville lots, together with improved City real estate. Sale at Plainfield, N. J., at 12 M., of an extensive line of both improved and unimproved real estate located in that city, and sale by S. DUNCAN, on the ground, at 1 P. M., at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, of the Carville estate, comprising twenty acres of land, during Clement Place. A private contract the following recent private sales are reported: Plot of eight lots, together in size 100 by 200, on the north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, sold to Messrs. ROBT. L. STEWART and ROBERT MORRIS for $250,000, as new church for Dr. HALL, it is said, will be erected on the property. Four-story brick house and lot, (26.7 by 70 by half block,) No. 15 West Tenth-street, sold for $23,000; three-story brick house and lot, (24.6 by 45 by half block,) No. 37 West Tenth-street, sold for $21,000; and four-story brick house and lot, (21 by 98 by 100,) No. 43 West Twenty-first-street, sold for $30,000, all by M. SHANNON. No. 34 Pine-street, also reports having recently sold at private sale the lot on the south-west corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, 24.11 by 110 for $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 11.

Forty-first-st., e. s., No. 52, 24.11x75, h. and l.....$12,400
Madison-av., s. e. cor. No. 852, 77.6 ft. s. of Eighty-first-st., 20x82, h. and l.....
Eighty-first-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.5, h. and l.....10,000
Ridge-st., e. s., No. 114, 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 20x100, h. and l.....22,500
Ninth-av., e. s., 125 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x87.5, h. and l.....
Ninth-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Fifty-first-st., 25x100.5, h. and l.....15,000
Same property sold again.....15,000
Sixth-st., s. s., 256.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x92, h. and l.....
Fifty-first-st., n. s., 201.11 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x100.5.....
Sixth-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x96.5.....
Sixth-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x96.9, q. s.....
47th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.6x76.9, h. and l.....
Sixth-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x96.9, q. s.....
40th-st. and 2d-av., s. w. corner, 20x75.11, h. and l.....
102d-st., n. s., 204.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5.....

Exchange Sales, Friday, April 12.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

3 4-story h. & l. & h. and l., No. 24 West 31st.-st., and 3 fr. w. of 6th-av., lot 27.6x100, Columbia College lease, for 20 years, with 3 fr. renewal, ground rent $495 per annum.....$34,225

By Joseph McGuire.

Eatery and attic brick house (with store) and lot, Nos. 21 and 23 3d-av., e. s., 30 ft. n. of 6th-st., lot 40.11x94.....$56,000
3d-av., s.e. cor. 6th-st., 30x80.6, h. and l.....
60th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.....10,300
60th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.....
60th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 15th-av., 100.6x101.8x177.7x100.5, h. and l.....
60th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x101.8x105.7x100.5.....
20th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.10.....
118th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x100.11.....
Lot and Boulevard, s. e. corner, 125x1[illegible] block.....
Same property sold again.....
1525-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th-av., 200 x the N. 228.10 to south line Trinity Cemetery x e. 200 x s. 225.10.....
Same property sold again.....
60th-st. and 2d-av., s. w. corner, 20x75.11, h. and l.....
9th-av. and 54th-st., n. w. corner, 25.1x80, h. and l.....

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 749, 5 years, per year.....$11,500
Vesey-st., No. 20, third and fourth lofts, 3 years, per year.....1,800
Spring-st., No. 46, 1 of 6th-av., 21x67.8, h. and l. 10 years, per year.....
8th-av., No. 52, 5 years, per year.....1,200
8th-av. and 54th-st., n. e. corner, store and basement, 5 years, 3 years, per year, $1,500, 2 years, per year.....2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. WARNER PLATE.

AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 1,384 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the City.

SALES OF FURNITURE

Solicited from parties declining housekeeping.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE lots are offered for sale by E. M. LUDLOW & CO.:

5th-av., opposite the Park, three lots near 60th st.
5th-av., opposite the Park, fourteen lots near 58th-st.
5th-av., opposite the Park, four lots near 59th-st.
8th-av., west side the Park, two lots near 80th-st.
New-av., near 160th-st., 80x30 feet.
New-av., near 159d-st., seven lots.
Boulevard, near 77th-st., two lots.
Grand Boulevard, two entire blocks near 88th-st.
Grand Boulevard and 90th-st., thirty-one lots and gore.
Grand Boulevard, near 96th-st., about eight lots.
104th-st., several large and small plots.
115th-av. or Grand Boulevard, near 147-st., two very handsome plots.

EAST SIDE.

2d-av., a very handsome corner, south of 104th-st., ten lots.
Madison-av., between 37th and 38th, a handsome lot, 21.3 front.
Three very large plots in the vicinity of the Grand Union Depot.

For full particulars apply at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE story, high basement brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, No. 245 East 126th-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs.; three minutes' walk from cars and ferry boats every half-hour, and only thirty minutes from Peck Slip; house 16.8 by 44 feet; lot 100 feet deep; house in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; also, stable adjoining, with accommodations for four horses and two wagons. Terms reasonable. Apply to THOS. B. TAPPEN, over Harlem Bank, 2d-av. and 124th-st.

FOR SALE—167 AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.—A fine splendid property, 100x102.2 feet, with three-story frame house, filled in with brick, built in most substantial manner for owner's use; gas, hot and cold water; avenue and street flagged, paved, sewered, curbed and gutted; property has great future value and will be sold cheap to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, WELL ILLUSTRated and complete with time tables, commutation rates, detailed descriptions of all the towns and villas on the line of the Railway from the depot which they are located, and a very extensive list of property offered for sale, can be had free of charge upon application to A. B. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ABOVE 47TH-ST. AND ADjoining 8th-av., with open windows overlooking it, a first-class three-story brown-stone house, finished in hardwood and in perfect order throughout. E. M. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ABOVE 47TH-ST. AND ADjoining 8th-av., with open windows overlooking it, a first-class three-story brown-stone house, finished in hardwood and in perfect order throughout. E. M. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT VERY moderate prices, three four-story new brown-stone houses, with modern improvements. These houses are finished with black walnut; replete with every convenience. Apply to HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE corner-stoop well-built newly designed and elegantly finished residence, near 42d-st., for sale reasonably. Y. E. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PLOT OF ground (25.5 by 100.5), between 8th and 9th ave. 110th-st. in the first 100-foot street north of the Park. For full particulars apply to E. M. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

AT LESS THAN COST—THE FINEST, almost four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 6 and 8 Fifty-ninth, by the Park, with be sold a great bargain. Owner can not remain.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY, 4 stories high, on brick arches, and flash ceilings; price $25,000. Also, one furnished. Apply at No. 20 East 70th-st., 37.11, of Madison-av.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—SEVERAL very desirable plots for sale cheap. Apply to E. M. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-story brown-stone house, 20x52x10, on West 22d-st., only 160 feet from the junction of Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to

M. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,385 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD brick house and full lot in 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; occupied by owner. Apply to J. COE, 1,182 No. 353 6th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ROCK PROPERTY TO LEASE.

The block (about fifty-two lots) bounded by West, Green and Union streets and East River, Williamsburg, will be leased for two or ten years.

H. W. GAGE & CO., 102 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—A FINE two-story basement and side-entire brick house, 22x36, and extension, two rooms, in good order, finely situated, having a magnificent view of City, Bay, &c.; will be sold for $6,500, owner desiring to go to Cuba; call and examine. BURRILLS'S real estate office, No. 453 5th-av., near 9th-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FOR $10,000, OR TO LET, FURnished for six months, to a private family for $100 per month, a high-stoop 21 feet three-story frame dwelling, No. 21 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in sunshine or shade. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—VALUABLE dock property, foot North 4th-st., and vacant lots to 2d-st. A. G. HARMON, No. 170 Broadway, second floor, Rooms 2 to 7, from 12 to 3.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every house on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses and lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

HALF AN HOUR TO NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE,

a house just finished on Broadway, in Flushing, and shaded by trees fifty years old; forty-two trains daily; twenty per cent summer reduction; large, heavy hard wood, dining-room and nine bedrooms; abundant water and gas, and every modern convenience; thorough drainage and eminently healthy; terms moderate. Apply to

S. B. PARSONS, Flushing,
J. B. PARSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

COMPLETE, BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY.—A perfect piece of seven acres on the southerly slope of Mountain, Orange, New-Jersey, elegantly laid out in lawns and garden; the residence is built in the most substantial manner for owner's use; 40x36; containing twenty rooms and every modern convenience, including gas and hot water furnace; the grounds are in the most perfect order, and contain a rich variety of fruit-trees of first choice; trees and shrubbery are unsurpassed, and the situation high, convenient and in an excellent neighborhood; rents leading to the place, and in vicinity, are generally desirable; views of creek range and very magnificent; the place has a gardener's cottage, fine stables, hennery, and other out-buildings; is abundantly supplied with pure water. Is now occupied by owner, who will sell at a bargain and give possession complete, entire or in part, as desired. Further particulars, photographs, &c., apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., New-York. Orange real estate, a specialty.

W. G. CAMPBELL, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Saratoga, has for sale and to rent furnished and unfurnished residences in all the most desirable locations in Saratoga, at reasonable prices and easy terms, and at rents ranging from $150 to $1,500.

I have also for sale, rent and exchange a number of first-class farms in this vicinity, and some of the finest lots in the village, which I will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

All parties desiring to rent, purchase or exchange can do so to advantage through me. Having been a resident of New-York City for over twenty-five years, I think I can meet the wants of New-Yorkers and others here. W. G. CAMPBELL,
Ainsworth-place, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GREENwich, Conn., country residence of the late Edward Slosson, Esq., commanding an unequalled view of Long Island Sound; house has outbuildings ample and commodious, with modern improvements of every kind; wide extended front on principal avenue of the village and on side street, recently widened, and nicely shaded, and in good order for immediate occupancy; grounds laid out and planted; also, choice fruit garden and lawn; in close proximity to churches, schools and markets; prospect from house in every direction of the most cheerful character; needs only to be seen to be appreciated by the lover of fine scenery and rural village life; will be sold in order to close the estate. For terms and permits to view the property apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—Two-and-a-half-story, first-class frame house, filled in with brick, with stable, ice-house; with twelve acres of land, six of which are in lawn; all well stocked with ornamental trees and fruit.

The place is within half a mile of the depot in the beautiful and healthy village of Warwick, and for beauty of scenery can hardly be surpassed.

Churches of all denominations and schools in the village.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. MCINTOSH, No. 67 Wall-st., or
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARBOROUGH, ON THE Hudson River Railroad, thirty miles from New-York City, with depot, at present, at the door, a desirable seat, seventy-eight acres, house 50.4x52, brick, twenty-two rooms, broad piazzas, all modern improvements, magnificent view, out-buildings in keeping with house; grounds handsomely laid out; with fruit of all kinds and twelve acres, or all the place entire or subdivided. For further particulars, photographs, &c., apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBT. H. BOORMAN, No. 61 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT NEW HOUSE, carriage-house and stable in Huguenot Park, (Luther's Hill,) one mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, fifteen minutes from the City; house has ten rooms, besides double parlors, reception and dining-rooms, bath-room, water-closets, speaking-tubes, dumb-waiter and registers; kitchen with range for hot and cold water, wash-tubs and large double sink; and about one or more acres of land. WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A HANDsome country residence, located in the village of Skaneateles, (eighteen miles west of Syracuse.) This property comprises 7 acres of land, cultivated, and with a beautiful lawn leading to the shore of Skaneateles Lake; twelve large, airy rooms, with all modern improvements, bath, gas and water conveniences; also, boat-house, yacht and private dock. For further particulars, address F. M. T., (Room No. 1,) No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

AT WHITE PLAINS, WITHIN EIGHT minutes' walk of the depot,

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF 18 ACRES,

with DOUBLE HOUSE, BARNS, &c.; FINE FRUIT; well adapted for subdividing into several places, each with fine building sites on high ground, commanding extensive views. For sale on easy terms by WM. B. TIBBETS, White Plains, or

SAM'L WEED & SON,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PELHAM NECK—Near the village of Westchester, several fine villas and villa sites, having frontage on East Chester Bay, and commanding extensive views of land and water; the neighborhood is excellent, and access to the City by water convenient and pleasant; the new Port Chester and New-York Railroad will run adjacent to the property; prices very reasonable; terms easy. Apply at No. 16 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., four new two-story, three-story, two-story extension, brick dwellings in Grant-st.; ten rooms, besides bath-room and laundry; all modern improvements; convenient to all the depots; price, $8,000; terms easy. If not sold by the 25th of April will be to rent. Inquire of M. GRANT, Jr., & CO., No. 491 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON PALISADE-AV., YONKERS, house containing fourteen rooms, with fine views, lawn, carriage-house, stable and garden, with a variety of fruit, all in good order and only forty minutes from New-York City; will be sold at a low price and on easy terms, if required. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 80x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location for a family to reside all the year round; price $800, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NEAR Village of West Farms, on Boston Road, the residence of the late Thomas Walker; the place consists of about 10 acres of land, and two acres of land, nicely laid out; will be sold as a bargain or exchanged for unimproved Westchester property. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 80x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 26x37 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, NEAR R. Peterson, Jr., Esq.'s, fifteen minutes from depot, a Gothic cottage with all City conveniences; one acre of ground most beautifully located within a large park; price, $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEW-ROCHELLE—THE WELL known NEFF HOUSE and premises in New-Rochelle, on one of the best land-locked and deep harbors between New-York and New-Haven. Apply to P. B. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle.

A FINE COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE for sale at Yonkers; also one on Chester Hill; all modern improvements; for sale cheap and on easy terms; forty-five minutes from City. Apply to

JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms; heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2½ acres; healthy locality and beautiful; for further information, apply to J. S. H., Box 4,018 New-York Post-office.

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INCREASE OF 300 PER CENT. ON lots 25 by 100, and 100 by 100; seventy minutes from Jersey City; 1 cent fare on Central Railroad of New-Jersey. E. L. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J., in delightful location, with every convenience; furniture if desired. Apply to Mr. P., No. 11 Cliff-st., rear of office.

OFFICE AT ORANGE, N. J., AND No. 2 Wall-st., New-York. Hamilton & Wallis make a specialty of that location, including Mountain Side and Montrose.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MORRISTown, N. J., a handsome new modern French-roof cottage and carriage-house; immediate possession; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FRUIT FARM AT A BARGAIN—COTtage and twelve acres; one hour from Chambers-st.; $4,000; also other farms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, suitable to a business man, at Elizabeth, a city of nearly 25,000 inhabitants, with paved streets, Croton water, steam fire departments, good stores, markets, schools, churches, and a superior class of residences, within forty minutes' average time to New-York; with frequent trains (hourly in the morning) at cheap fares and by several steamboats for regular trip, safety or excursion, altogether the most accessible, orderly and agreeable suburb of New-York. House has gas, water, range, furnace, bath, closets, twelve rooms, in excellent order. Lot nearly one acre, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, vines, &c. Location good and in the line of growth. For view and particulars, send to PROPERTY OWNER, Post-office Box No. 126 New-York, or apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, within 1,000 feet (two minutes' walk) of the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW presented to parties looking for a choice and desirable country home, unsurpassed in location and surroundings. Situated at Flatbill, on the banks of the Hudson, 20 minutes from the city; commands a beautiful scenery, with all Newburg City in full view, together with river and mountains. Distance, one and three-quarter hours from New-York, with seven daily boats. The place is well built, two-story house, 30x40, with extended front on principal avenue of the village and on side street, recently widened, and nicely shaded, and in good order for immediate occupancy; also, a cottage situated adjacent to the house; fine garden and lawn; in close proximity to churches, schools and markets; prospect from house in every direction of the most cheerful character; needs only to be seen to be appreciated by the lover of fine scenery and rural village life; will be sold in order to close the estate. For terms and permits to view the property apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK OF LAND

Bounded by

THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
BROADWAY,
129TH AND 130TH STS.

Also,

ENTIRE FRONT ON 129TH-ST., BETWEEN THE BOULEVARD AND BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 16, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry Stocks, deceased,

Seventy per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot No. 105 Lexington-av., between 27th and 28th sts., (possession 1st May,) will be sold at auction on MONDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at Washington (Blackwell's) Hall, Washington-st., Jersey City,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF STEVENS' ESTATE

OF 100 OF THE BEST LOTS IN

LONG ISLAND CITY, (Astoria,) splendidly situated, three minutes' walk from steam-boat landing on JAMAICA-AV.

BROADWAY, RENSEN,
EMERALD, ELM, ACADEMY,
LINCOLN, CAMELIA and 1ST STS.

Terms unusually liberal. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. Sale positive and absolute. Price reduced to suit. Given title will be clear. Take sale on boats leaving Peck-slip and Fulton-slip, at 10, 10:30, 12, 1 and 1½ o'clock. Maps will be ready on THURSDAY, April 11, at auctioneer's office.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

60 SUPERB NINETEENTH WARD BROOKLYN LOTS,

splendidly situated on Hewes-st., opposite Lee-avenue Church, Penn-st., opposite St. Paul's Church; also, on Hooper and Rutledge sts. and Marcy-av. Maps will be ready on SATURDAY, April 13, at auctioneer's office.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, April 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property, viz.:

83d-st. two extra size lots on e. s., 150 feet east of 4th-av., size each 25 by 100.

104th-st., two lots e. s., 250 feet west of 8th-av.

105th-st., lot e. s., 100 feet south of Grand Boulevard.

105th-st., one lot e. s., 181.5 west of Grand Boulevard.

147th-st., three lots e. s., 225 feet west of 8th-av.

149th-st., two lots n. s., 225 feet west of 8th-av.

9th-av., four lots n. w. corner of 102d-st.

9th-av., three lots east side, between 66th and 66th sts.

104th-av., three lots n. w. corner of 97th-st., with two lots adjoining on street and fronting on Broadway.

The valuable lot on the north-west corner 102d-av. and 100th-st., running through and fronting on Broadway, with the frame house thereon.

Sale positive; terms cash or bond and mortgage.

Maps with full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 27 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF WEST CHESTER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the executors of James Bolton, deceased:

WEST CHESTER.—The commodious dwelling-house and premises, No. 1 Church-street, (formerly the home of James Bolton, deceased, situated on the White Plains road, near Peter Lorillard Mansion, about one mile south of the Northern Depot, and about one and a half miles from the Village Green, and about one mile from Harlem Railroad. Also, the stores, now or lately occupied by John Hitchcock, together with the land adjacent to the same, on both sides of the Boston road, opposite the Grist Mill, Blacksmith and Printing Works, designated by Nos. 2, 4 and 6 on map of sale.

CHARLES BATHGATE,
JAMES M. BOLTON,
ANDREW PINDLAY,
Executors.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF THE VALUABLE ESTATE, ADJOINING HUGUENOT PARK, at NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., NEW MODERN RESIDENCE, TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, TWO-STORY FRAME VILLA PLOTS, of one acre each.

By virtue of the will of ANTOINE LE MOYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, I will sell at Public Auction,

THURSDAY, April 18, 1872,

AT 1 P. M., on the grounds,

comprising the above-described property, viz.: The new modern residence, containing eleven rooms; with the modern conveniences, stables, hennery and other out-buildings, with about TWENTY ACRES of lawn and garden.

TERMS EASY.

Take Harlem, New-Haven Railroad Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. Day of sale. Maps and full particulars at the office of E. A. Doolittle, attorney, for Executor, No. 9 Pine-st., or S. Dungee & Co., Auctioneers, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF LOTS ON 125TH-ST. AND JEFFERSON-ST., EAST MOUNT VERNON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry Stocks, deceased,

NINTH-AVENUE.—Two lots situate on the north-west corner of 9th-av. and 96th-st., each 25.7x100 feet; 96th-st. is 100 feet wide.

JEFFERSON-STREET, EAST MOUNT VERNON.—Two lots situate on the north side of Jefferson-st., 217 feet 8 inches east of Franklin-av., being together about 107x100 feet.

Seventy per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.

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Terms unusually liberal. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. Sale positive and absolute.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 north of North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, Thursday, April 11, at 12 M.
EGYPT, Germain, Saturday, April 27, at 2 P. M.

FROM LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Queenin, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, April 27, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London, cabin, $60 and $70, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Tickets issued from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Antwerp or Havre, for continent.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. POSSITT, ... April 24, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEIDNER, ... May 1, at 3½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. ....., ... May 8, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MCGEAR, ... May 15, at 5½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE, ... May 22, at 11½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

Drafts from £1 upwards.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Tuesday, April 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, April 25, 1 P. M.
and thence every SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	95	To Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Hamburg.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office: JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	
CHINA	Wednesday, April 17, 72.
RUSSIA	Wednesday, April 24, 72.
CUBA	Wednesday, May 1, 72.
SCOTIA	Wednesday, May 8, 72.
JAVA	Wednesday, May 15, 72.

FROM BOSTON.	
CALABRIA	Saturday, April 20, 72.
ABYSSINIA	Saturday, April 27, 72.
BATAVIA	Saturday, May 4, 72.
ALGERIA	Saturday, May 11, 72.
PARTHIA	Saturday, May 18, 72.

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $95, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage ..... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 61 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
5,000 tons burden—1,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC ..... April 13, 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC ..... April 27, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC ..... May 4, 3 P. M.
BALTIC ..... May 11, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Provoost Street, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where the motion is least. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Cabin, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Drafts for sums to suit, payable on demand in all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upwards.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 10 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land passengers for Ireland. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, May 4.	TRINACRIA, Saturday, April 13.
Saturday, May 11.	AUSTRALIA, Saturday, April 20.
Saturday, May 18.	COLUMBIA, Saturday, April 27.
Saturday, May 25.	EUROPA, Saturday, May 4.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY, thereafter, from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, to steerage, $40.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

For passage, apply at Company's office, 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEHAIRE.....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, May 4.
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, May 18.
PEREIRE.....DARRE.....Saturday, June 1.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin $75
Second cabin 40
Excursion, return at reduced rates 120

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both the transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 49 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S NEW LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SAINT THOMAS AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave this port on 20th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 15—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Cousins, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ....., sailing at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, also connecting for full Coast service and Puget Sound Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until P. M. of April 17.

COLORADO will leave San Francisco May 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUKEY.....May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WISE.....June 23

For passage and general news on ocean or inland steamers, call at 54 Thomas-st., Freight-house, Reade and West streets.

De Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., (currency,) from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. E. MORRIS, (via Matanzas.) April 18.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 25.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau.) May 2.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, REGLA AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 N. River, foot F. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, ... Thursday, May 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., May 11
CITY OF MEXICO, ... Wednesday, May 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. A. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.

WM. HUNTER, Deputy.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 21 Pemberton, corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARDINER, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNSLOW, SATURDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 15 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 29 Wall-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. HALSEY, THURSDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 129 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BERLEY, TUESDAY, April 16, from Pier No. 19 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 45 Broad-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent U. S. P. R.,
No. 129 Broadway.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent U. S. P. R.,
No. 429 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave from foot of West 30th-st., North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, for Albany, in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West, North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the destination of tickets. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.

FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 16th	9 A. M.
Friday, 19th	8 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	9½ A. M.
Monday, 15th	9 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	12½ P. M.
Wednesday, 17th	11 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	2 P. M.
Friday, 19th	1 P. M.
Saturday, 20th	3 P. M.
Monday, 22d	2 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d	4 A. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.—Steamers ADELPHI and ALEXIS leave New-York, foot Harrison-st., daily, at 5 and 11½, for Carmansville, Inclewood, Fort Lee, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets and packages of twenty-five tickets at reduced rates. Hyack and Sanpitcher Ferry runs to connect with Erie Railroad Ferry, foot Chambers-st.

ALBANY AND TROY LINES, LANDING at Jersey City, foot of Cortlandt and 24 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT connecting with railroads to all stations West and North. Steamer leaves at above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT.—CITIZENS' STEAMboat Company of Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL daily, (Saturdays excepted,) will leave Pier of King-st. at 6 P. M. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked via Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon. Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 45th-st. and 4th-av.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Special Troy Express, for Troy only.

2.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago, via Lake Shore, and M. C. Railroad; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot, Yonkers Special Trains from 26th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KEENEDK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

9.30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10.30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hunting ton and Northport, Pass trains.

3.00 P. M. Riverhead and Bay Manor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4.00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5.30 P. M. Roslyn Express.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 60 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONOKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN
THE SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES,
No. 74 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND with interest due. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, and Mondays and Saturdays until 6 P. M.
Send for circular. SAM'L HARRIS,
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier. Manager.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of April will draw INTEREST from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNET, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 146 BROADWAY,
Between 29th and 27th sts.;
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from the 1st of April.
FERD. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 125 Chatham-square and No. 62 New Bowery, New-York.
Money deposited now will date interest from the first of next month.
Interest will be computed monthly on sums of One Dollar and upwards.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av. cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $6,000,230 76; surplus, $210,205 51.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH RIFFLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1872. FRANCIS TOMES, Executor.
ma16-18wsm6*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 147 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of March, 1872. WILLIAM J. FORD, Executor.
124-lawtm6s*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC D. BUSHELL late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 344 East Twelfth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of March, 1872. JAMES C. BUSHELL, Administrator.
m30-lawtm3*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of FRANCIS C. MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, duly verified, at the office of Lambert Suydam, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1872.
ap13-lawtm6s* LAMBERT SUYDAM and ANDRE CHAVET, Administrators, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH RIFFLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1872.
ap13-lawtm6s* JULES RIFFLARD and ANDRE CHAVET, Administrators, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of FRANCIS TOMES, deceased, late of the County of Derby, England, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1872. FRANCIS TOMES, Executor.
ma16-18wsm6*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 147 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of March, 1872. WILLIAM J. FORD, Executor.
124-lawtm6s*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC D. BUSHELL late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 344 East Twelfth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of March, 1872. JAMES C. BUSHELL, Administrator.
m30-lawtm3*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of FRANCIS C. MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, duly verified, at the office of Lambert Suydam, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1872.
ap13-lawtm6s* LAMBERT SUYDAM and ANDRE CHAVET, Administrators, with will annexed.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the holders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 200 miles (cost of 300) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, Wm. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNAM, R. A. SORSYTH, HENRY H. FOSTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, Jr., S. B. L. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Morigage,

7% AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Morigage,

6% AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

8% AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLANDBONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R.R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
11 PINE-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed as the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City Banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.

BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
Correspondents in this City,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

ILLINOIS

Registered Coupon Bonds,

7 or 8 or 10 per Cent.,

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY THE STATE TREASURER, JANUARY AND JULY.

These bonds will bear the most critical examination as one of the safest and soundest investment securities in market. They comprise the only debt in the State of Illinois, provided for by State taxation.

A. T. POST, No. 5 Nassau-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8, 1872.

Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, residing in New-York and vicinity, can have their dividends remitted in New-York funds, by giving notice to the Treasurer in this city.

Those entitled to allowance of new stock can obtain any information they may desire by addressing

THOS. T. FISTH, Treasurer,
No. 248 South 4th-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of this Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th day of March inst. and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of MAY, 1872, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ADRIANCE S. HOOK, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April 4, 1872.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company are requested to present all the coupons of said bonds, due May 1, 1872, for payment at the office, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th of April, at 12 M., for the purpose of taking into consideration measures of interest to their interests.

WILLIAM TAUSSIG, President.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great Anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge, Tirrentown, as it does, the finest and most populous Agricultural District, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE." Its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

AT 90 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as this road is in successful operation, and earning and more than the interest on all its Bonds. The business of the road is rapidly increasing. Over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 50 per cent. to the net receipts of this Company.

We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Over 10 Per Cent.

NET EARNINGS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

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GEORGIA BONDS.

The Committee appointed by the General Assembly of Georgia to examine and ascertain the number of bonds purporting to be bonds of the State of Georgia, or to bear the indorsement of the State, which have been issued and put in circulation, or negotiated, by Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of said State, notify the holders of all such bonds to report the same to the Committee for registration on or before the 20th instant, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Commissioner's Rooms, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

THOMAS J. SIMMONS,
GARNETT McMILLAN,
JOHN I. HALL, } Committee.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with section 3, chapter 8, of the laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 22, 1872, there an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Assessment of the City and County of New-York, will be held in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the 13th day of April, 1872.

Dated New-York, April 13, 1872.

RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk, Board of Apportionment and Audit.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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We will close out, at auction, entire stock-in-trade of saddles, harness, bridles, or other military goods, damaged by the recent fire in our store.

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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PAIRS of matched bays in the city; commonly known and first class every way. Apply to

HOLBROOK BRO

DEMOCRATIC ALLIES.

Gathering of Office-Seekers and Copperheads at Cooper Institute.

Trumbull, Schurz and Greeley on Liberal Republicanism.

Declaration of Principles of the Cincinnati Convention—Resolutions Adopted—Letter from Mr. Fenton.

The meeting at Cooper Institute last evening was a large one. As early as 7 o'clock the great hall was crowded, not a few Democratic organizations having turned out in force. On the platform were numerous chairs for "distinguished" gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. R. Texter, Moses Wier, W. J. Traver, Jonathan Bixby, B. E. Watson, H. W. McDonald, S. Hopmann, W. Treffinger, Arnold Tauzer, H. B. Stanton, F. S. Bryne, V. Heimberger, Samuel A. Hopkins, Henry O. Kent, N. Hamm, George P. Edgar, Francis Snyder, Stephen Holden, S. P. Duyckinck, Bernard Reilly, John Honey, T. H. Barker. Afterward, when the Senators arrived, David Dudley Field, Sinclair Tousey, Col. Louis Grosvenor, of Missouri, and some others came upon the platform with them. As early as 7 o'clock the hall was crowded to excess. At 7½ o'clock Mr. ETHAN ALLEN proposed FREDERICK CONKLING as Chairman, who in taking his seat made this short address:

FELLOW-REPUBLICANS: We are honored tonight by the presence of two of the most distinguished statesmen of the Republic, [applause,]—one of them born in New-England and the other cradled on the Rhine. [applause,] both of them representatives of that imperial West which in all coming times is to control the destiny of our common country, LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and CARL SCHURZ, of Missouri. [Applause.] It is hardly necessary for me to say that throughout the length and breadth of the land the names of both are synonymous with the defense of constitutional liberty and the rights of local self-government, with the restriction of delegated power, and with the firm and unflattering advocacy of the rights of the citizen. In view of the near approach of the Presidential election, they have consented to leave their places in the Senate of the United States for the purpose of addressing us, not upon the dead issues of the past, but upon the living issues of the hour. I am aware that you have come together, not to listen to me, but to hear them. That is why you, the for the honor of being selected to preside over this vast assemblage, I await the further pleasure of the meeting. [Applause.]

After Mr. CONKLING had finished, Mr. ETHAN ALLEN read the names of the Vice-Presidents and delegates to the CINCINNATI Convention.

The following resolutions were then read by HERR GLAUBENSAKE:

We believe that the political action of individuals and conventions should be left free from the influence of official patronage; that no man should, not under the fear of unjust official interference with their affairs, be compelled to pay tribute for political purposes.

We believe that public offices are, or should be, created for public convenience, and not as rewards for partisan services, nor for personal aggrandizement; that the acts of officials should be confined within the strict letter of the laws creating such offices.

We believe that the triumph of republican principles is of paramount importance to the country; and that the principles, in the approaching national election, does not depend on any one individual.

We believe that the prosperity of the country demands the reform and immediate reform in all departments of the public service—civil, military and naval—and that the "one-term principle" for the Presidential office will conduce more to that end than any other measure.

The first speaker was Senator TRUMBULL, who was introduced by the Chairman.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was nearly sixteen years since he had the pleasure of addressing an audience in New-York City. He briefly reviewed political events, and said what it was necessary to transmit disquietude and uneasiness throughout the country. "The great cause of complaint which produces alienation in the late insurrectionary States and keeps alive the hates and animosities engendered by the war is the continuance of political disabilities after the occasion for their imposition has passed away. In consequence of this continuance the Governments in the late rebel States have fallen into the hands of inexperienced, and in many instances, of corrupt adventurers, who have plundered the people of them less than you in this City have been plundered by your late rulers. There are two causes alone which prevent the disabilities from being removed—one is mercenary and the other political." The mercenary cause was the excluding of the leading men of the Southern States from office, who, although they had been traitors during the war, were not thieves or plunderers. The exclusion of these men had thrown these Governments into the hands of men who have used their power to plunder the people over whom they rule. The debts of the Southern States have swollen in some instances twenty fold what they were before the war began. The debt of Alabama was less than six million dollars in 1860, and now it is near forty millions. The debt of Florida, which was two hundred thousand dollars at the commencement of the war, is now fifteen millions; that of Georgia, from three millions has increased to forty-four millions. They have nothing to show for this expenditure, not even court-house carpets or furniture.

Again, the men in authority use political disabilities as so much capital upon which to trade. For instance, a man by the name of BULLOCK was Governor of Georgia when the Legislature of that State was about being organized. Certain persons who had been elected were laboring under political disabilities. They were given to understand that those of them who would sustain the Governor could have their political disabilities removed, and those who would not, could not be permitted to take their seats. The result was that the political disabilities were removed from such as acted with the Governor; and he had control of that Legislature, and succeeded in fastening upon it a debt, the discovery of which has caused him to flee the State to escape punishment. So it is with members of Congress elected from those Southern States. Another cause of complaint is the manner in which the patronage of this Government is used—as if it were so much money to carry elections, not in the interest of a party, but the faction of a party. It is notorious that the Custom-house here is filled with men who are appointed because of the influence it is supposed they can exert at some primary election or State Convention or in deciding the people who to vote for at election. Our civil service system is the parent of many evils. Officers in many localities are taxed a portion of their salaries for party purposes. If they do not perform the political duty required others are substituted who will be active in politics. During the war extraordinary powers were exercised by the Government, which the Speaker thought unwarranted. The Federal Government is encroaching upon the rights of the States. Recently laws have been passed by Congress transferring causes of citizens to the Federal Courts. Some of those laws have been declared unconstitutional by the Courts. Bills are introduced into Congress creating additional circuits throughout the country; also, for appointments of Judges and Marshals and attorneys in very small districts of the country. If this goes on, but a few years will elapse before the citizens will seek their rights and redress for grievances, not in Courts established by themselves, in State localities, but in Courts presided over by Judges appointed by the central power, and over whom they have no control. The most alarming encroachments are made by the military power of the Government, which has come to assume duties belonging to civil officers, in defiance of law. In 1870 or 1871 Congress passed a law declaring that all persons who had been returned as elected to the Legislature of Georgia by Gen. MEADE, commanding officer in that military department, should take oath and qualify as members of the Legislature, while the law provided that it should be a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years, for any person to interfere with any member. The military officer in command in Georgia issued an order prohibiting certain men from sitting in the Legislature, and allowing others to take their seats. This was in direct defiance of the act of Congress, which should have subjected that officer to imprisonment not less than two years in the Penitentiary. However, this matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, and the report drawn up by Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont, (an ardent friend of the Administration,) expressed in mild terms that the Committee were constrained to say that the action of the military authorities was contrary to law. [Laughter.] A few years ago Congress passed another law that no officer in the regular army should discharge the functions of a civil office. Yet, who does not know that the White House is filled with army officers, acting as secretaries of the President? Not a day passes during the session of Congress that we do not receive messages from the President of the United States, but delivered by the Head Secretary but by a Major in the regular army. [Hisses.] How long can this people preserve their liberties if they quietly submit to these encroachments of those in authority upon their rights? The safety of the citizen is protection in his person and his property found in local laws, which the people administer, and not in a central government where all the powers of government are centralized. If this encroachment continues the day is not far distant when the whole political system will be transformed into an Empire. The power may be exercised by a person called a monarch or five hundred persons; in either case it is a despotism because centralized. The Government of the United States is that of derivative powers; but little do the people of the country understand. They have all power that is not denied them, while the Government of the United States has no power except it is given to it. This seems to be an era of corruption on the part of officials. The absence in the City of New-York first disclosed the robberies practiced by those in authority. That awakened the public sentiment in the country. In Chicago several officers have been convicted of receiving bribes and other offenses and are suffering now the penalties of their crimes in person. All the corruptions have not been unearthed and disclosed in the Government of the United States. We have reason to hope that they will be now. As an illustration, the Comptroller of the Currency, (at officer having charge of all the national banks in the country,) when he was inquiring into the delinquency of one of those banks, received from one of its officers a certificate and Sambo's left hand in the City of Washington. It is also proved that the clerks in his department received money while setting at their desks. The Commission that investigated this, reported that in their opinion the good management of the Currency Bureau required that there should be a change in the officer at the head of that Department. That officer was permitted to remain. The question was once asked, what should be done with the man who pulled down the American flag when raised on the Custom-house. The reply from the Treasury Department was "Shoot him on the spot!" How was it here with an officer convicted of tampering with the bank officials when accounts he was examining? He was permitted to resign. Mr. TRUMBULL here succinctly enumerated the issues of the contest, as stated in his address, and the alleged misgovernment which he claimed the nation suffered under the present Administration. In conclusion, he asked, where is the remedy? Not in the politicians, but in the people. Let independent Republicans who believe in progress, reform and the living issues of the present, assemble at Cincinnati and inaugurate measures for the rescue of their country. [Applause.]

After Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech, Mr. ETHAN ALLEN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be and are hereby invited to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of twenty-five, of whom he shall be one, with authority to take such action during the approbation, or national canvass as circumstances may require, and to fill vacancies in their number.

He also read the following letter:

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE, UNITED STATES SEN-
ATE, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I cannot with you to another night, but I deem it my duty to say that the movement for reform and purity of Government in the State and nation, and also to secure at the head of affairs a Republican statesman trained in Republican ideas, has my cordial sympathy. It is a necessity of the hour. I say this as a Republican anxious for the success of honest Government and the revival of fraternal feeling throughout the country.

Very truly, R. E. FENTON.

Col. P. A. CONKLING, New-York.

SPEECH OF CARL SCHURZ.

On being introduced, Mr. SCHURZ said: This is not the first time that I stand upon this platform. I stood here in 1860, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was our candidate for the Presidency, and when we breasted the onset of the slave power with the battle-cry, "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!" I stood here in 1868, when the word communication was first thrown by a multitude of patriotic citizens into the confusing fluctuations of the civil war. I stood here in 1864, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was again our standard-bearer, and when the integrity of the Republic and the abolition of slavery were to be fixed as the aim and result of the great conflict. I stood here in 1868, when the word communication was first thrown by a multitude of patriotic citizens into the confusing fluctuations of the civil war. I stood here in 1864, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was again our standard-bearer, and when the integrity of the Republic and the abolition of slavery were to be fixed as the aim and result of the great conflict. I stood here, when the product of the civil war was to be summed up, when the great settlement of the equality of rights was prepared, and when the word, "Let us have peace!" was taken by the people as a promise of relief from the bitterness of civil strife; we were to return to a policy of good government, reconciliation and conciliation. And recently I stood here advocating a thorough reform of the Civil Service, the abolition of the corrupting and demoralizing influences of party patronage and of partisan rule, and the principles of Republican government. And now I stand here again, not as one who has renounced any of the great principles and policies he ever advocated, but as one who has resolved to continue their advocacy and defense with as much fidelity and energy as ever; as one who in that advocacy was wholly in earnest before, is wholly in earnest now, and will continue to be so without regard to the opposition he will have to encounter, whether it come from friend or foe. And just because I always was in earnest, and am in earnest now; just because I am devoted to the cause I fought for, I now stand here to raise my protest against the perversion which the victories of that cause have suffered; my protest against the partisan bigotry which subordinates the public welfare to personal and party interests; my protest against that slavish submission to party dictation and party discipline, which, for party ends, strives to stifle the voice of truth, and to whitewash abuses and wrongs, instead of honestly exposing and correcting them; my protest against the infatuated wantonness of power recklessly overriding the laws of the land for selfish ends; my protest against the growth of personal government in this Republic, which threatens to convert the public powers into personal property; to subjugate the conscience of the people, and to convert the noble pride of the Republican citizen into the submissive spirit of the subject; my protest against the deceptions which are practiced upon the confiding people to make appear right what is wrong, pure what is corrupt, noble and patriotic what is mean and selfish. I raise that protest in the name of the great cause you and I, as Republicans have so long fought for; in the name of honest and constitutional government, which is to protect ourselves and our children in their rights and best interests; in the name of that public morality which must be cultivated as the life element of free institutions; in the name of the great American Republic, which we want to be the guiding star of mankind in all struggles for liberty and a higher civilization. I started out in political life with the Republican Party, and if I find myself now to be in conflict with the official leaders of the Republican Party, it is because I cannot abandon that controlling rule of my public life without betraying my duty to the American people. For this reason I stand here, to appeal with you to an honest and enlightened public opinion. The war closed, but the basis of a new order of things was firmly and securely laid. It remained to clear away the rubbish and to develop that new order of things in accordance with the requirements of truly free institutions; to obviate the differences and animosities of the past; to revive a healthy national spirit, and the consciousness of belonging together among all classes of our population, so as to reinstate a free public opinion instead of force as the controlling power in our Government; to restore the rule of sound constitutional principles; to maintain the popular respect for the law; to crush corruption wherever it may appear; to raise the standard of morality in our political life; to secure a genuine reform of our system of taxation, so that its burdens shall be adjusted to principles of justice and equality. In one word, to preserve this Government not only as a republican form and name, but in spirit and essence, and in its elevating and ennobling influences upon the character of the people, as well as their material prosperity. The whole question of economic reform demands an elaborate consideration for which I shall not now have opportunity. I shall merely state my conviction that not only in continued political disabilities, not only in the tendency to disregard constitutional limitations, not only in the abuse of patronage, but also in our methods of taxation the seeds and habits of the war have left behind them grave evils, prominent among them the practice of adjusting taxes, not with sole regard to the needs of the whole people, but with intent to secure special advantages to importunate interests. The broad principle laid down in the call for the Cincinnati Convention, that needless burdens shall not be imposed upon the people, and a genuine tariff reform in accordance with that principle, will rid our system of taxation of many of its greatest abuses, and a refusal to recognise this principle will not satisfy the demands of public opinion. Accustomed to look only at the ends to be accomplished, and to care little about the dangerous means employed, the habits of war insensibly insinuated themselves into the practices of peace. A general amnesty (the removal of political disabilities) was demanded, not as a measure of mere sentimental generosity, but as a measure to the plainest political wisdom. Years have elapsed since the excesses of the war were fortified with impregnable constitutional guarantees, and the general amnesty has not been granted yet. The different races of the South are in open opposition, prejudices are revived, and all this to secure the re-election of the same President who first appeared in political life as a candidate for the highest honors of the Republic with the faintest promise of peace on his lips, and whose word for amnesty is this day drowned by the vociferous protests of his most zealous friends. Mr. SCHURZ referred to the influence of the military in politics. "We see officers of the Government using their power with a disregard of the laws defining their authority, as if power were a law unto itself; and we see them do it with impunity. In your own midst you have seen private rights scandalously interfered with by public officials, as if they required no settlement but their own pleasure. We have seen the President of the United States himself in his anxious desire to annex San Domingo, which scarcely anybody wanted, but he gave orders to the navy to commit acts of war should the ruler of that country be interfered with either by a foreign Power or by his own subjects; and this even after the treaty of annexation had been solemnly rejected by the Senate—thus clearly usurping the war-making power which the Constitution vests in Congress. These acts are justified and whitewashed, we see the re-election of this President vociferously demanded, and those who have the honesty to condemn it, are denounced as captious faultfinders and disappointed office-seekers. But the time has come when this effort must be made, and I confidently trust there are still men enough in the Republican ranks whose assertion of the party-whip will not deter from doing what they conceive to be a great duty. Still another problem is in the hands of the Republican party of history. With the overthrow of the Republic in the south, measure the necessity to dictate of influence into the machinery a higher spirit of morality to prevent that influence from becoming dangerous and corruptive. It became the supreme duty of those in power to check the beginnings of such a system and to devise institutions to accomplish this great end. These things were necessary; that those in best places, whose conduct is visible to all the world, should set an example of scrupulous purity and lofty unselfishness; that the ruling party should in its existence avoid the headlong of its power; be ever keen against the abominations and trespasses of its own members than against those of its opponents; and, lastly, that our present system of civil service, which has become the hot-house of so many alarming abuses, should be so reformed as to make appointment and holding to office in the public interest the criterion of qualification instead of partisan service, and thus to destroy the corrupting and tyrannical influences of the Government patronage. Has this been done? He who runs may read the history of seven years. Surely a reproach is more reckless than anything else in the annals of the Republic fell of, was calculated to impress the public servants and the people with the idea that devotion to the public good should be the supreme motive of those interested with authority, that he who is put into office by party only, with perfect propriety, first uses his opportunities to benefit himself and his kin. The knowledge of such an example cannot fail to be widely demoralizing, when they proceed from the highest place of honor and authority. Eminent merchants in this City have been afraid or shirking active sympathy with the Republican party because of the influences of the Custom-house. And what must be the influence of such things upon the morality of our public service and our political life? Are not our public servants thus taught that disobedience to the political caprices of the powers that be is the one unpardonable crime? aye, and that a multitude of sins may be covered by efficient partisan zeal, and that even Tom Murphys may be colonels by the President's model officers? And were not these glaring abuses sometimes corrected, and that President GRANT has declared in favor of Civil Service Reform and actually appointed a commission to set it on foot. Yes, we hear that mild attempts are made to correct certain abuses—in the New-York Custom-house, for instance—but we hear also that those who in Congress denounced those abuses and insisted upon their exposure, are in their turn denounced as traitors to the Republican Party. Yes, the President has declared in favor of Civil Service Reform, and appointed a commission to act on the subject; but